BOMBAY'S PLAGUE SPOTS

—See inside.

The Bombay Chronicle

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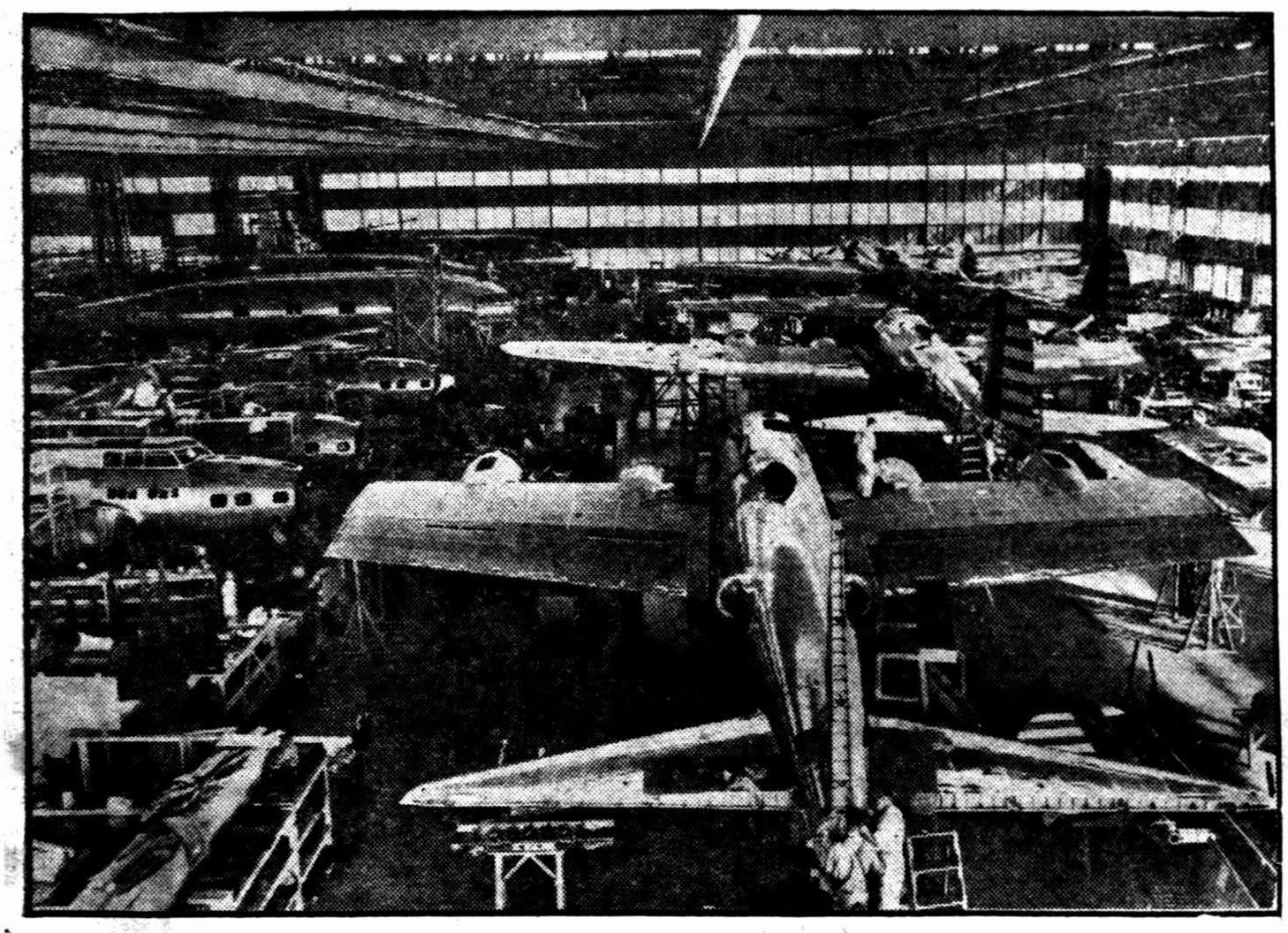
"MUSICIANS"

(Sketched from a Rajput Painting by Miss K. P. Bhi se, Sir J. J. School of Art).

A Flying Fortress Is Born

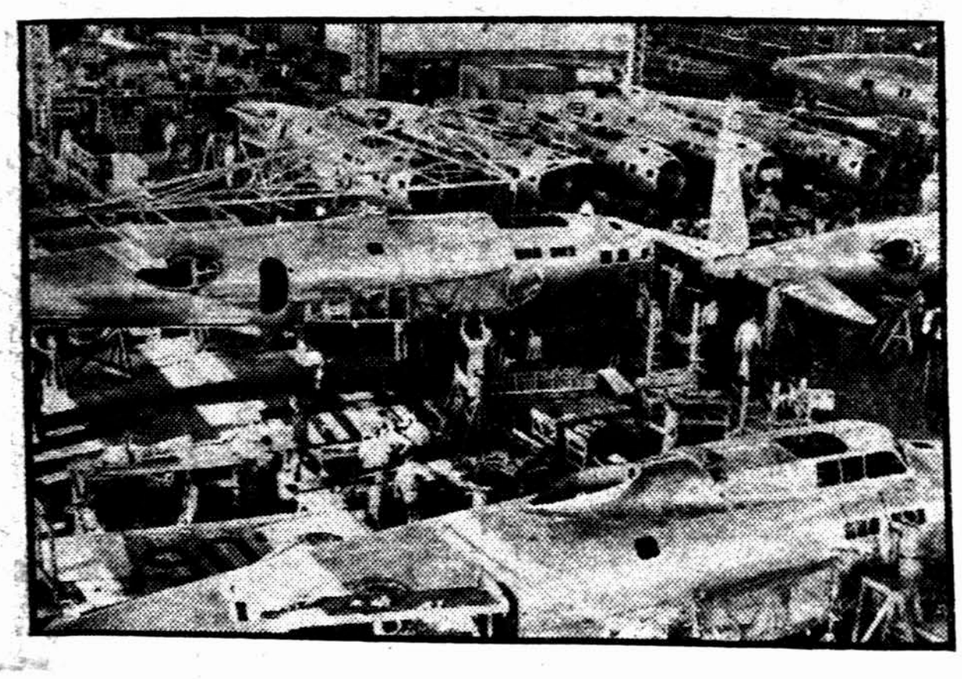
These photographs are the first to be released by the U. S. Army Air Corps showing the production of the Army's 22-ton, 4-engine Flying Fortresses.

The big bombers are being produced at the rate of one every four working days. All the pictures were made inside the Boeing Aircraft Company's Plant at Seattle, U.S.A., where major Sub-assembly and final assembly of these 'last word of planes' takes place.



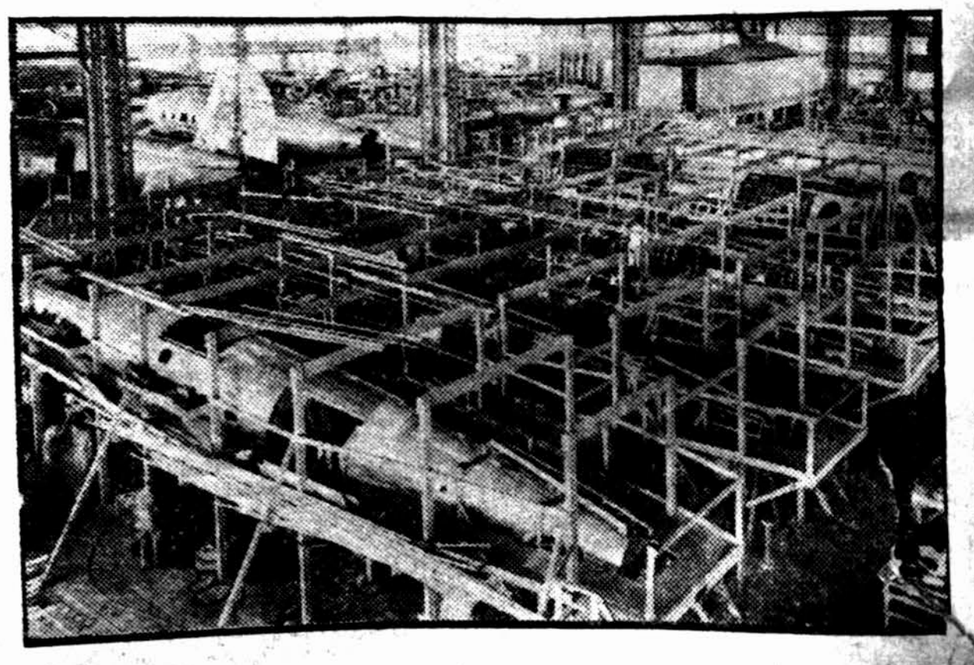
A NEW FLYING FORTRESS EVERY 4 DAYS:

The final assembly floor in the Boeing Aircraft Company's Plant, Seattle, U.S.A., where 4-engine Flying Fortresses are being completed for delivery to the U.S. Army Air Corps at the rate of one every four working days. Production lines of wings and bodies and various sub-assemblies lead up to this final assembly line, where the big bombers are completed in rapid succession.



ALONG THE PRODUCTION LINE:

These Boeing bomber bodies, assembled in a series of steel jigs in one of the sections of the plant, take their place at the start of the final assembly line. After each has received its wings (on which the landing gear has already been installed) it is rolled forward to a new position in the line on its way to completion. The body in the middle of the picture is just being lowered by overhead cranes to its place on the assembly floor.

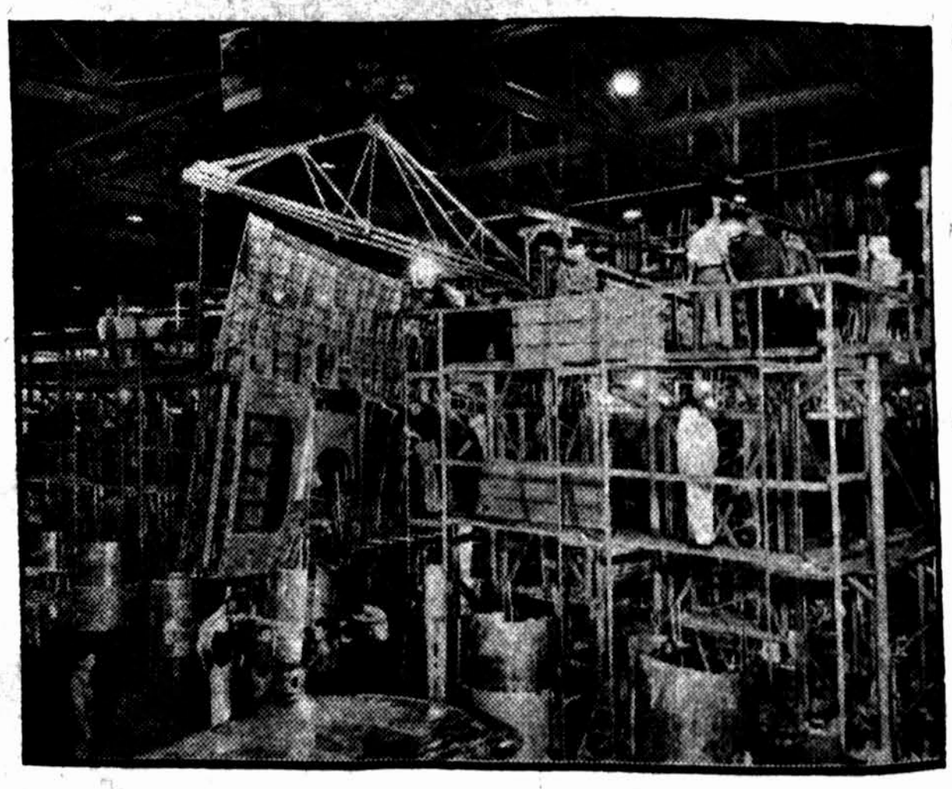


THESE "COCOONS" HATCH FLYING FORTRESS BODIES:

A row of steel jigs in which the fuselages for U.S. Army Air Corps bombers are assembled. Wood scaffolding surrounds the rigid steel structure of the pigs. As each body is completed, it is picked out of its jig by the overhead crane system and conveyed across the plant to its position on the final assembly line where wings, tail surfaces and engines are then attached.

PRODUCTION LINE OF FLYING FORTRESS WINGS:

Rows of wing panels for the 4-engine Flying Fortresses are completed to feed the final assembly line. The wings are complete with landing gear, engine nacelles, and virtually all installations except the engines themselves, before they are released from these department and conveyed (via) overhead cranes to the planes on the assembly floor. In the distant background are wing construction jigs.



BIRTH OF A FLYING FORTRESS WING:

A wing panel, with engine nacelles attached, emerges from its construction jig. The crane which carries it can be seen above. The picture shows part of the series of massive steel jigs in which the bomber wings are assembled. Elaborate scaffolding enables the assembly crews to work at several different levels as well as on the top and bottom of the wing surfaces simultaneously. The completed Flying Fortress wings will support more than 100 tons.

Photos—Michael Lorant.

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BOMBAY: APRIL 27, 1941

End Of A Revolutionary

How Trotsky's Assassin Prepared For His Cowardly Attack

Revealed by NATALIA TROTSKY

The Russian Revolutionist's Wife, In "Socialist Appeal", New York

THE tragedy befell us on August 20, 1940. Our first meeting with Sylvia Ageloff's husband, "Jacson," who murdered Leon Trotsky in our Mexican home, took place on May 28.

TROTSKY

In death as in life —A Revolutionary

Of these eighty-three days of "our acquaintance", Sylvia Ageloff's husband spent some twenty-seven to thirty days outside Mexico. In the course of the remaining fifty to fifty-three days he paid us, all told, seven to eight visits.

He was received by us "first and foremost as the husband of Sylvia Ageloff", who, in our eyes, was completely trustworthy.

On every one of his visits he was received (1) by both of us—Leon and myself; (2) on each occasion it was in the patio; (3) each time it was when the animals were fed, that is, (4) during Leon's rest period; and (5) each visit took place in passing and was very brief, from seven to ten minutes, except for the last two visits.

The topic brought up for discussion during these visits by "Jacson" was his "patron", the latter's "business genius" and how it "baffled the imagination" of his employee, his "fantastic successes in speculation" and so forth and so on, all of like nature.

My husband, listened, forcing himself from time to time to make some casual remark, out of politeness. I used to wonder why he talked to us so insistently each time about his "boss" and the latter's shady machinations.

Sylvia Ageloff, Leon's former secretary, was not her husband's conscious accomplice, but unconsciously she undoubtedly aided him.

No Political Discussions

He used to visit us on the most insignificant pretexts: To tell us that his boss was liquidating his affairs and that they were leaving; or that, since he was going away, he should like to leave his car with us for two weeks until his return; or that he came to bring me a box of chocolates from Sylvia Ageloff which he had forgotten to bring before; or that his wife, Sylvia, had arrived; and finally with a request that we set the time and the day when his wife could visit us.

Many people imagine the political assassin had to engage his victim in preliminary and lengthy political discussion for a period of six months. They are mistaken—had he done so, he could have hardly achieved his aim.

No, "Jacson" was much more clever than that; he understood that political discussions could only disrupt his plan of murder. He had to familiarize himself with our general habits, incorporate them in the very marrow of his bones, adapt himself to them, take into account each minute detail, check and re-check over and over again—that was his task.

That is why he began in the last period to visit us more and more often, always at the same hour—during my husband's rest period—and always made his visits brief. In this was his strategy, and not in factional political discussion.

The Same Hour

My husband was not at all inclined to sacrifice his rest period for "Jacson". It was very well known that for a serious discussion the day and the hour had to be arranged with Leon in advance. "Jacson" never asked for this. He always arrived without prior notice, always at the same hour.

The one and only political discussion which did take place occurred a week before the crime. He had arranged with me for a visit of his wife, Sylvia Ageloff.

I set the very same hour, namely 5 p.m. as the most convenient But Sylvia came not alone but with her husband; we met them in the patio, and I invited them into the dining-room for tea.

"This was the first and the last occasion on which a political conversation took place". Sylvia Ageloff defended the position of the minority heatedly and excitedly. Leon answered her calmly and in a friendly way. Her husband interjected a few not very astute and jocular comments.

All this did not take more than fifteen minutes. Leon excused himself; he had to do his chores, feed the animals. All of us got up. The "Jacsons" bade us farewell, and hurried away, stating, as usual, that they had some urgent business.

We did not detain them, not even out of politeness. We knew that these "visits" were about to be terminated, since "Jacson" was leaving Mexico—if not to-day, then tomorrow, and mentally we said to ourselves: "Let him go; the sooner, the better." Not because we had begun to suspect him as an agent of the Russian secret police—unfortunately not—but because in the long run we did not know what to do with this husband of Sylvia Ageloff.

Then He Struck!

This visit before the last one differed from the others in this, that "Jacson" suddenly proposed that my husband look over his draft of a projected article. And this time—for the first time—he was admitted into Leon's study. Leon referred negatively to the draft: "Very muddled . . . only a few phrases . . ." and without wishing to dwell on it, he added: "I offered a few suggestions, we shall see——"

During this same visit he talked to Leon about French statistics which he claimed to know: The conversation lasted ten minutes at the most. Then he struck.

Such was the care with which "Jacson" prepared for the murder of my husband.

SPOILING THE PICTURE
(Courtesy—"The Gazette")

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Two R's In Three Hours

THE HINDUSTANI SCRIPT, EVOLVED BY THE ALL-INDIA COMMON SCRIPT ASSOCIATION, CLAIMS TO MAKE A PERSON LITERATE WITHIN THREE HOURS—II*

By N. R. SUBRAMANIAN

"VESTED interests" according to Mr. Ramanathan, ex-Congress Minister of Madras. stand in the way of a new script.

If a new script comes into vogue, what about the old printed literature? A stupendous difficulty looms up at once regarding the reprinting of all the books again. What of the already literates? A waste of time and energy is inevitable on their part in re-learning to read and write in a new script. So, on this practical grounds a new script was ruled out and improvement of existing scripts became quite a fashion. Kaka Saheb Kalelkar and Mr. Latif are the two champions of script improvement.

Just one little thing was forgotten by the Improvementists. They overlooked the fact that even one little change in an existing script means the reprinting of all printed literature and relearning for the already literates.

Supposing in the Roman alphabet just the one letter "A" is put in a different shape. The children learning to-morrow to read and write will not be able to read today's, yesterday's and all the literature of the years before the change. So all the books have to be reprinted even for just that one little change. The same thing applies to the changes of Messrs. Kalelkar and Latif. As regards the re-learning of the already literates they will naturally have to learn any changes—or else will be unable to read and write in the changed or improved one.

The Best Method

An improved script and an entirely new one are just the same as regards the practical difficulties of re-printing and re-learning.

A new script is better off.

A new script has no communal tinge. It is easier to evolve a new one as it does not hurt any sentimental feelings as in the case of improvement and distortion of existing scripts. It is more practical than improving a script as partisans of different scripts can equally improve theirs and come to blows. A new one can be more useful as it can be made an ideal one. Above all it will be cheaper as it would tend to become a common script and thus be one for all.

But then, what sort of script should this be. On what basis should we evolve it?

Far back in 1918 a stocky little man lectured in Adyar, Madras. about an ideal script. His name was N. M. Rama Ayyar. He postulated the basic fundamentals of an ideal alphabet in his book "Taraka Lipi" printed in that year. He approached different people. and wrote and talked. No body was interested at that time in such a dry subject as a common script—and at that a new one! They laughed at it. The little man went ahead, evolved a script improving it time and again.

Eight Principles

Nineteen years later, in 1937, a little band of quite ordinary folks met in Benares and formed themselves into the All-India Common Script Association.

The Association took the following 8 principles of Mr. Ayyar as the basis:—

(1) The elementary sounds of the language should be taken as the basis of the alphabet.

(2) They should be arranged in a perfectly natural phonetic order.

(3) Every spoken sound in the language should be represented by a distinct sign.

(4) Similar sounds should be represented by similar signs.

(5) No sign should be allowed to represent more than one sound and vice versa.

(6) The letters of the alphabet should be brief, simple, and round and should require no lifting of the pen in making them.

(7) There should be no difference between the writing and the printed form.

(8) Letters should be uniform in size to suit the typewriter.

The above are the characteristics of a script easy to learn. easy to read, easy to write, easy to print and type.

Mr. Ayyar's scheme of alphabets according to these principles was then improved upon and some more signs were added after consulting the representatives of various Indian languages. And thus the Hindustani Script came into being.

The Hindustani Script can represent the basis signs of All-Indian languages, is simple to learn, easy to write, very cheap to print and at a pinch 16 keys are only required for a typewriter of this script!

Excellent Results

I held an experimental class for illiterate adults in Madras (without even any books) and taught them to read and write Tamil through the Hindustani Script. Press representatives were present. A leading daily paper wrote:—

"The method of teaching and the rapidity with which the illiterates were able to pick up the script were, indeed, admirable. The adults who were taught this script were, illiterates in the truest sense of the term. They had no idea of letters, nor even of sounds. They were puzzled and bewildered at short and long vowels. But the script based on phonetic principles with all the simplicity, and brevity of shorthand, infused in them a real spirit for learning things and they listened to it with rapt attention. Within an hour they had learnt all the vowels and some consonants too. The teacher hopes to make them perfect literates within three hours.

"The letters are simple and easy to write and they will stimulate learning and promote primary education."

Literacy in three hours! An ideal streamlined script would do that. At present they take about six weeks. After all the difference between the literates and illiterates is that the first knew certain figures and connect them with sounds which in turn combine into words. A simple easy script would do away with all the cost in making a man literate.

The Hindustani Script is an expression of the fundamental principles of an ideal script. The recognition of the fact that all scripts are mechanical and as such can be changed is the basis. The shape is immaterial. From Taraka Lipi in 1918 to Hindustani Script the changes are many. And even now Mr. Ayyar has come out with some more changes! But all changes are to be for the better.

We do not wish to foist a readymade script on to the world. The All-India Common Script Association is striving for the recognition of the truth that script is

(Continued on page 34)

WOMEN WHO MASQUERADE AS MEN

Complications Follow When Eve Goes In Trousers!

When Britain was picking the bones out of Bonaparte one of her greatest problems was the recruiting of seamen. Government bounties were offered to men who joined the navy; convicted criminals were sentenced to join a battleship; and press gangs toured the waterside streets, kidnapping unwilling sailors into the service.

The exigencies of the day demanded a full force and no questions asked. And strange things proverbially happen at sea. Here and there the records speak officially. They tell of Mary Anne Talbot, who received a pension of £20 a year for wounds received in action while she was serving before the mast in the British Navy, writes Roderick Thew in "Man, Sydney.

Then there is the newspaper announcement which describes, in a few words, one of the unique romances that budded on a battleship. At the church of St. Dunstan's in the East, London, in May, 1802, David Jones was married to Anne Robinson. They were the only young people married in that church who had been shipmates. And they had met while serving together aboard the "La Seine", a British frigate of the West Indies station.

Only Weakness!

Anne Robinson, passing without difficulty as a man, had been drafted to the ship, worked inconspicuously during the greater part of the war, and distinguished herself during more than one action in which the frigate was engaged. Active and fearless, she manned the old muzzle-loading cannon, did not flinch when grapeshot raked the frigate fore and aft, and coolly assisted the surgeon of the "La Seine" to amputate, without anaesthetic, the shattered limbs of wounded seamen.

During one action David Jones was brought down for the doctor's services. Anne was in attendance. After his wounds had been dressed she showed her only weakness during the campaign—she fell in love with him. After winning him as a friend, she declared her true sex and her love. The report states with restraint that "an attachment took place which ended in their union."

The Napoleonic phase of British naval history seems to have been well peppered with masquerading females. Another gallant was Hannah Snell of the Marines. Her early military life is obscure. It culminated in a minor military crime for which she was sentenced to six hundred lashes.

"Miss Molly Gray"

Now to receive six hundred lashes in the military—even to receive one stroke, in fact—the prisoner is stripped to the waist. Hannah realized that her exposure in her true colours must inevitably follow; rather than that should happen, she deserted Later, having evaded arrest successfully by the simple expedient of assuming her own sex, Miss Snell rejoined the forces Again she chose the Marines.

She was drafted to India, and fought bravely against the French at Pondicherry, and later on in Lisbon, Portugal, she started a riotous evening that painted the town a good startling red, just to convince her fellow Marines of her "manhood". Because she was clean-shaven she had been called "Miss Molly Gray" by her comrades—just for fun. After the Lisbon episode, perceiving that whiskers were by no means essential to the ruggedness of manhood, they dubbed her "Hearty Jemmy." She accepted this tribute with tongue in cheek, and built up a rip-roaring reputation for rugged manliness before she coyly confessed that "Miss Molly Gray" was the best title for her, after all, in view of her sex.

Thus Hannah left the army. She became a stage singer, and later bought a hotel. As a publican she was a great success—she had the advantage, at least, of understanding her customers!

Women Pirates

Another story is that of Mr. Johnson, of Whitby, England, who operated a collier and apprenticed his son to seamanship aboard it. Mr. Johnson put him through his paces at the rope's end, just to make a good seaman out of him. For seven years Johnson junior worked on that collier, learning how to be a sailor.

Then came Mr. Johnson's sad

(Continued on Page 36)

GENEVIEVE TABOUIS, WORLD-FAMOUS FRENCH

POLITICAL JOURNALIST, NOW IN EXILE, PREDICTS

German-Russian Conflict Is Inevitable

DID HITLER STEAL HIS THEORIES FROM BOOKS OF THE ASSASSINS?

MONTREAL, (Canada) (By Mail).

The Nazi party was not the first to preach race hatred and anti-Semitism, but it was the first to elevate these preachments into a principle of state, Genevieve Tabouis told the Montreal Women's Club meeting at the Mount Royal Hotel.

The tall, white-haired, distinguished French woman was speaking on "The Nazi Psychology of Race—Nazi Ideology." Hatred of the Jews was the first bait used by the Nazi party, she said, to catch the sympathy of millions of German Fascists. To them the Jew became the scapegoat for all their country's suffering and ills

A Jew Saved His Life!

Mme. Tabouis reported that until 1920 Hitler had never even thought of preaching against the Jews, contrary to his own statement in "Mein Kampf". A modest Jewish watchmaker of Munich had saved his life in the first Great War. However, when Hitler came to power he blamed the Jews for everything.

The speaker told how Hitler, being too shrewd a politician not to know that anti-Semitism could never be a really successful weapon in the modern world to well-educated and civilized people, had decided to make his anti-Semitism into a philosophy, and rather than preaching against the Jewish race, had extolled the virtues of the Nordic race and in this way had obtained the same result. The philosophy of the Nordic superman had become, she said, the focal point of Nazi activity.

She reiterated how young Germans to-day were repeatedly told that they were destined to rule the world. They either accepted this teaching or went to concentration camps.

Mme. Tabouis spent some time discussing the Nordic Faith Movement. The Nazis, she said, refusing to recognize religion, had made a religion out of their own philosophies and "synthetic dogmas."

Ancient Theories

Mme. Tabouis held that Hitler to-day believed in his mission as the Ayran Messiah. "He is neither a scholar nor a Messiah," was her comment. "There is nothing new in these Nazi theories and practices. They were here on earth many centuries ago but were not practised, as now, by civilized men in the centre of Europe. The whole Nazi religious philosophy was stolen from books of the ancient sect of Assassins".

She said that Nazi leaders had studied the ancient books of the

Madame Tabouis

Assassins and had found the teaching particularly fitting for their own purposes.

While she claimed that the Assassins had satisfied the Nazi imagination, she said that they had failed to satisfy all the Nazi yearnings.

Britain Carrying The Torch

She spent some time discussing the Nazis' jealousy of the Roman Catholic Church. The leaders recognized, she said, that the Roman Catholic Church had been able to survive the changing times, and they had carefully studied the organization of the Roman Catholic Church and had copied what they could. What they had failed to recognize, she said, was that the Roman Catholic Church had survived not because of wonderful organization but because of its spiritual power.

Mme. Tabouis saw Britain to-day carrying the torch for the whole Christian democratic world, serving as a bulwark against a philosophy that the German sought to inflict upon the world as soon as they had conquered it.

Resistance of the British Empire has so upset Adolf Hitler's time-table that "it is no longer probable that he will establish his dream of a European reorganization," Genevieve Tabouis said in another speech, before the People's Forum.

This British resistance she declared, had tightened the circle around Hitler. It had strengthened the movement in the United States towards "all out" help to Britain, and given impetus to the nationalistic feeling in France.

German-Russian Conflict Approaching?

Wearing her favourite grey, which matches her bobbed hair, this journalistic exile from France, whose European forecasts have been judged remarkable in some quarters and discounted in others,

referred several times in her lecture to a forthcoming conflict between Germany and Russia, if Germany could not get the U.S.S.R. to join in the spring offensive which Hitler was planning to launch against Great Britain.

She declared her belief that Norway might become the theatre of struggle between the Nazis and Russia, and that Poland would probably be in the same position as the Scandinavian country.

Miss Tabouis declared that Hitler was "on the spot" so far as his dream of reorganizing Europe was concerned. If he moved to occupy the whole of France, the French would join forces with the British in North Africa, and if he tried for the Dardanelles, he would provoke Turkey and Russia.

Europe Solidly Anti-Nazi

Speaking of the tightening circle around Hitler, Miss Tabouis declared: "I can say something to-day that I could not have said three months ago. The spirit of the nine countries dominated by Germany in Europe is now utterly against that country. Their one aim at the moment is to do as much sabotage as a possible."

She said that Norway was giving her captor more trouble than any other of the conquered states; that the people of Czechoslovakia would be the first to revolt against the domination of Germany, and that France was moving towards a greater strength, "and every night French aviators are escaping from France and joining their British allies in Africa".

Hitler's Dream

Speaking of France, she saw the Nazis working towards a National Socialist Government in the occupied area, and she named Pierre Laval as one of the probable leaders of such a regime.

The Nazi dream—or Hitler's dream—was four strata of society. First, the Nazis overlords of all; then their followers in the conquerred countries, then the common people, and lastly, segregated and subjugated, the Jews. He had planned to announce his reorganized Europe to the world in mid-November, Miss Tabouis stated. But the British had upset the apple-cart.

—"The Gazette", Montreal.

TABOUIS!

Madame Genevieve Tabouis, until two years ago, the Foreign Editor of the French journal, "L'Ouevre", has been a phenomenon in political journalism. For years, with uncanny precision, she has revealed and discussed behind-the-scene developments in Europe's capitals. One of the greatest women writers and world-famous commentator on international matters, she is to-day living in exile from her beloved France. Genevieve does not like Hitler nor his French henchmen and the feeling being reciprocated, to-day a warrant for her arrest has been issued by the Vichy Government and her property confiscated.

Discontent And Democracy

Great numbers, if not the majority, of men and women are dissatisfied with the kind of lives they have to lead merely to make a living, even in times of peace; and that dissatisfaction with the established order is a sign of life—a sort of divine discontent which should be canalized and directed in new ways for the common advantage of us all. It would be disastrous if, in opposition to tyranny, we were misled into the suppression of all discontent and the maintenance of a social order, in industry, in politics or in religion, which is obsolete.

Democracy, for example, is not worth fighting for if it means only voting for somebody else to act and to think about public affairs. It must be made to mean that ordinary men and women have something to do for themselves and for the common good, in peace, as they have in war—something more important than voting. In industry it must mean that the life of a man, in work or leisure, is spent in supplying the needs of others and not those of his own pocket. In religion it must mean that a man is alive to new revelations in the arts and the sciences, and is not satisfied to fall asleep in the shelter of ancient creeds. At least while we live let us be more than half alive.

—C. DELISLE BURNS, in the "South Place Ethical Socy.'s Monthly Record," London.

HE sat fidgetting and nervous in the solicitor's waiting-room. A clerk entered.

"I say,' said the client, beckoning to him. "I have an appointment with the solicitor at ten o' clock. It's about a legacy.'

'And how long have you been waiting?"

'Twenty years!" replied the other.

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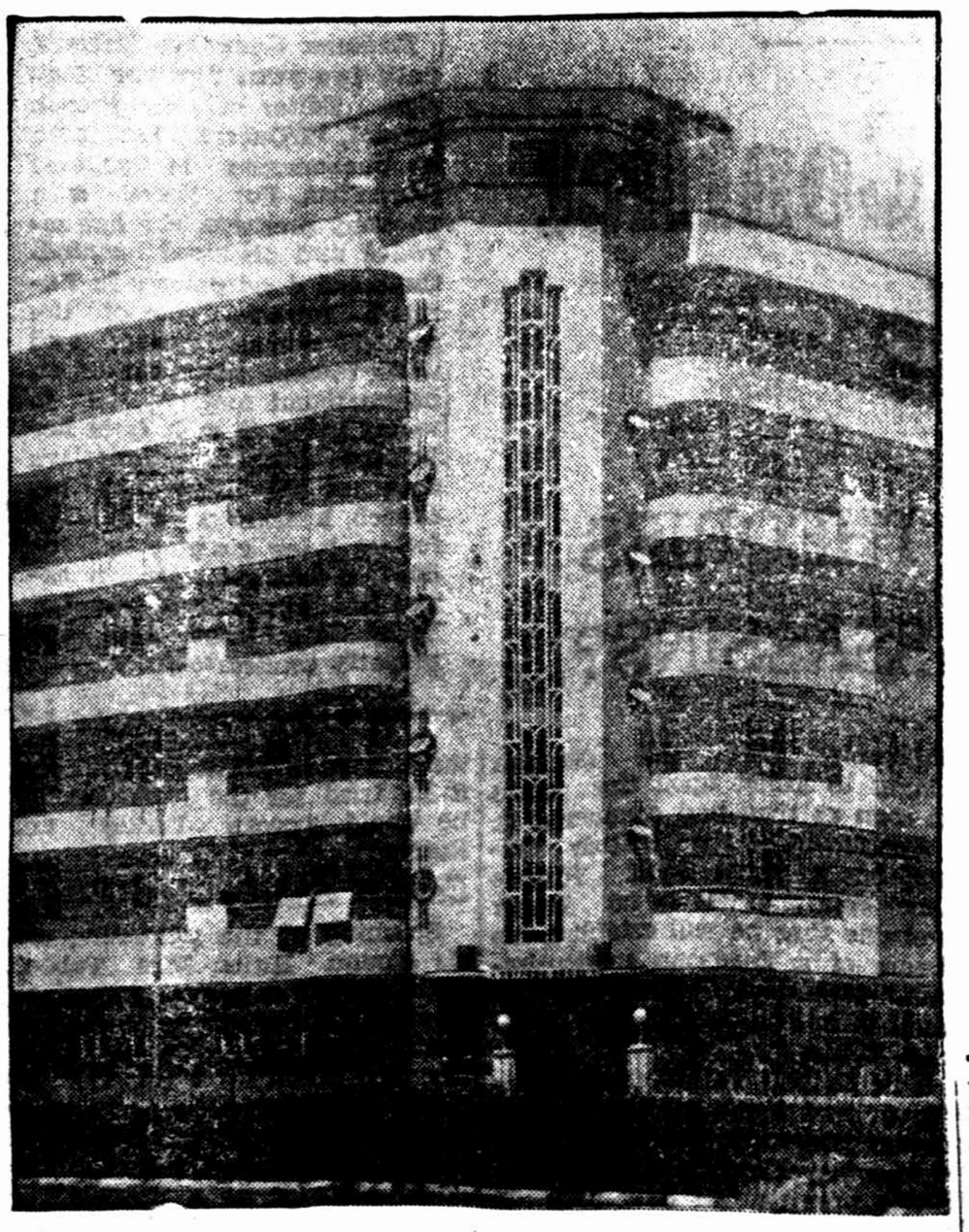
LUXURY FLATS ON MARINE DRIVE



Modernist, Expensive—And Monotonous!

CITY ENGINEER SAYS

Bombay Has 56 Slums!

Huddled Together, A Million People, Live In Dingy, Ill-Ventilated Dwellings!

By N. V. MODAK

City Engineer, Bombay Municipality

I have made a study of the thousands of domestic buildings of various types constructed in Bombay ıce the last War. The main defect found in those houses is in respect of planning and bad design. When I talk of design I do not confine myself to the s'ructure itself but to the plan, grouping, siting and the preservation of amenities.

THE dwellings intended for large income group families consist mainly of flats and here one finds that no proper thought has been given in majority of cases to the staircase which is an important item in a dwelling. In many cases the staircases and sanitary blocks are ill-ventilated and they are required to be lighted in day-time also with artificial lighting, viz. with gas or electricity. Similarly, the corridors do not appear to have received proper attention as regards light and ventilation. Some of the corridors are dark and closy. Another impression one gets from the study of the flats intended for large income group families is the inadequacy of garage accommodation and lack of servants' quarters.

It is also noticed that much thought is not given as to how the various conveniences provided on a dwelling would be drained, and in many cases cast iron pipes and other cast iron fixtures are required to be used to get over the difficulty. The position of the various rooms in flats and the means provided for circulation are not such as to make the living of the tenants comfortable, convenient and economical.

There has however been a good deal of improvement in the course of the last five years in these respects and more attention is being paid to planning.

Slums

Coming now to houses intended for the accommodation of low income families, one finds that the number of buildings constructed by a private agency in the course of the past few years is not large and that these families continue to occupy old buildings which are dilapidated and insanitary and the environments round about them are not at all satisfactory. Where such houses exist, the locality is known as a 'slum' and there are over 56 slums in the City.

The main defects noticed in a majority of newly-constructed buildings are that the walls and roofs are C. I. sheets, the rooms are back to back, and the area of each room is only 100 sq. ft. as required by the Municipal by-law. There are no 'moris' or water taps in the room and adequate number of bathing and washing places in the premises have not been provided. In some cases people living on the upper floors have to come down to answer calls of nature on the ground floor as the sanitary accommodation is only provided on the ground floor and not on each floor as it ought to be. One can, therefore, imagine the hardship to which a member of the low income group family is put when he is ill. The inspection of old buildings shows that the staircases leading to the rooms are situated in a position where Sun's rays cannot penetrate, that they are not fire proof and that there is no proper proportion as regards rise and tread.

All this indicates that proper attention is not paid to ascertain the needs of the tenants before designing a dwelling for the convenience and comfort of the occupant. The neglect in the case of the low income group family is due to the fact that adequate return would not be obtainable if the dwelling were constructed after taking into consideration all the factors, and it is here that I feel that co-operation of the property-owner, the Local Authority and Government is badly needed.

In this City, the work of building is carried on by three agencies, viz. (1) the property-owner, (2) the builder and (3) the architect. The property-owner may be either an individual or a Society and his only concern appears to be to secure a good return on the money spent. He is unmindful of the design of the building as he is not interested therein.

'Needs' And 'Wants'

The builder who generally carries out the work for the property-owner is very careful in making his building sufficiently strong but he also, like the property-owner, does not pay much attention to the needs of the tenants for whom the dwelling is intended, as he is anxious to sell the building as early as possible and to make a profit on the transaction. It has to be recognised that a well-planned and well-placed building would give a better return than a well-built but ill-planned building.

The Architect, if he wills, can control both the property-owner and the builder to a certain extent as regards planning to convenience and needs, but unfortunately as he has to depend for his livelihood on these two agencies, his suggestions do not

HUMAN DWELLINGS, THESE!

—And also breeding-places for disease and crime.

Big Brains

Medical experts who performed the autopsy on Leon Trotsky were impressed by the size of his brain. It weighed three and a half pounds, one of the biggest ever encountered by Mexican medical authorities. The largest brain in recorded medical history was that of Ivan Turgeneff. The nineteenth century Russian novelist had a brain weighing four pounds ten ounces. Next largest known was the brain of Daniel Webster, the American statesman.

Does the size of the brain afford a true measure of mentality? It has never been proved that an oversize brain connotes genius, but there is evidence that diminutive brains go with mental defectives. Dr. R. J. A. Berry, formerly Professor of Anatomy at the University of Melbourne, made thousands of skull measurements and found that mentally defective children had brains on the average 20 per cent. smaller than normal.

Professor Berry also measured tehe skull size of living university teachers, students and criminals. (He estimated the room for brains within the skull from the outside dimensions.) The result — in average cubic centime'res of brain space—follows:

Teachers ..... 1,524 cc.
Students ..... 1,507 cc.
Criminals ..... 1,438 cc.

He also investigated the difference between various categories of criminals and discovered that a group of embezzlers had 100 cc. more brain capacity on the average than a group of common cattle rustlers.—"The New York Times Magazine".

THE great detective crawled about the scene of the crime, peering through the magnifying glass without which he never travelled. But he could find nothing to help him to a solution of the mystery. No footprints, no shred of torn cloth, Not even a cigarette end.

And then, after the third time he had been over the room, his patience was rewarded. How could he have possibly overlooked that button. Carefully he picked it up, put it into an envelope, tucked the envelope into his pocket, and rose to his feet.

Even as he did so, the whole truth became clear to him—his trousers began to sag!

Death-Traps Or Dwellings?

receive proper attention at their hands.

When I speak of 'needs', I mean something quite different from 'wants'. For instance, a man may go to his Doctor complaining about ill health, and tell him that he likes three good solid meals a day, substantial tea, not too much exercise, and an avoidance of the use of cold water for bath; and he may be told that what he needs is about half as much food and three times as much exercise, starting with a cold shower. Here one finds that some of the suggestions made are not practicable and would not really result in giving the required comfort to the dwellers and one must therefore be very careful to see that reasonable amenities are provided for.

It is well known that in a majority of cases the plans prepared for dwellings by the various Architects differ only in respect of number of rooms provided per unit which may be anything from two to six, but they leave much in respect of privacy and access.

Monotony In Architecture

Something also requires to be done as regards the external appearance of the building. The majority of the buildings constructed in Bombay during the past 10 years are on what is called 'modernist' style of Architecture. This style of Architecture is becoming common all over the world and no nation can boast that this type of Architecture is its own, because it expresses neither any special characteristics of a nation nor of an individual. This impersonal style of architecture is marked by complete elimination of ornament whether in simple form of decorative manual craftsmanship or in more deliberate embellishment, and the drawback that one immediately notices in this style of architecture is the sense of monotony which however is tried to be got over by resorting to variations of colour and texture.

I would, therefore, like to ask the practising architects where it would not be better if they, while developing this style of architecture on scientific lines would try to introduce into the same good craftsmanship with appropriate ornament, richness and variety of colour and texture, and 'Indian motifs'.

A good dwelling place should provide easy access to the various rooms, good aspect to as many rooms as possible, such enjoyable amenities as balconies, verandahs and sitting-out places and a minimum number of gloomy narrow passages. All these requirements are inter-dependent and their complete significance can only be understood by reference to a particular plan.

Long-Suffering Middle Class

Before I speak about the houses for the low-income group families, I must first say something regarding the dwellings required for the middle-class, as this class silently suffers and does not make its voice heard. In Bombay, the majority of this class live in two-room tenements in chawls and the convenience and comforts that are provided in the planning of the rooms of these chawls can hardly be said to be adequate to meet their needs. It may be possible to provide suitable housing accommodation for this class if advantage is taken of the insurance ownership, share-ownership and rent redemption schemes. The Bombay Municipality has taken a lead in this matter and they have got legislation under which an individual can get loans from the Municipality for the construction of a house on certain terms. In other cases, the middle class people have formed into Co-operative Housing Societies and are taking advantage of the facilities given to them by Government.

Homes For Workers

The deficiency of houses for the large income group and middle class families can be made up by private enterprise, as after all any improvement made in their construction will succeed in fetching an adequate return for the money spent. But when it comes to the construction of houses of the low-income group families, it is doubtful whether private agency can succeed in solving this problem. It is common experience all over the world that rents obtainable from housing accommodation provided for the poorer classes do not even meet the interest and sinking fund charges on capital and the cost of management, and consequently all such housing requires to be subsidised.

The problem of low rent housing has its origin in the industrial development and consequent concentration of large population in small areas round the City. The speculative builder crowded the maximum number of houses in each acre with the minimum accommodation in each tenement, and in order to enable the structure to be let at cheap rent be adopted an inferior mode of construction. It is therefore but proper that the Industries themselves should make a move in the matter and provide decent housing accommodation for a certain number of their employees, if not for all of them. If no lead is taken by them in this matter, there is no likelihood of the 'slums' in the City being cleared in the near future, as the Local authority, viz. the Municipality, would not be able to construct these houses and meet the deficit on them from Revenue without increasing the rates which would be transferred by the landlords to the tenants. I would therefore appeal to the landlords in the City, especially those who have got vacant lands, to consider the question of providing suitable accommodation for the working class people. The accommodation to be provided can never be on a very liberal scale and cannot also compare favourably with that provided in Western Countries, as there is a great difference between the standard of living in India and that of Western Countries. We cannot have a separate living room, a kitchen and a bed room, but we should try, as a minimum, to give to the working class people one good living room of at least 180 sq. ft. with a small portion partitioned off to serve the purpose of a kitchen and thereby give them a little bit of privacy. This standard has been accepted by the Corporation, and in the new housing schemes all the rooms are made 180 sq. ft. in area.

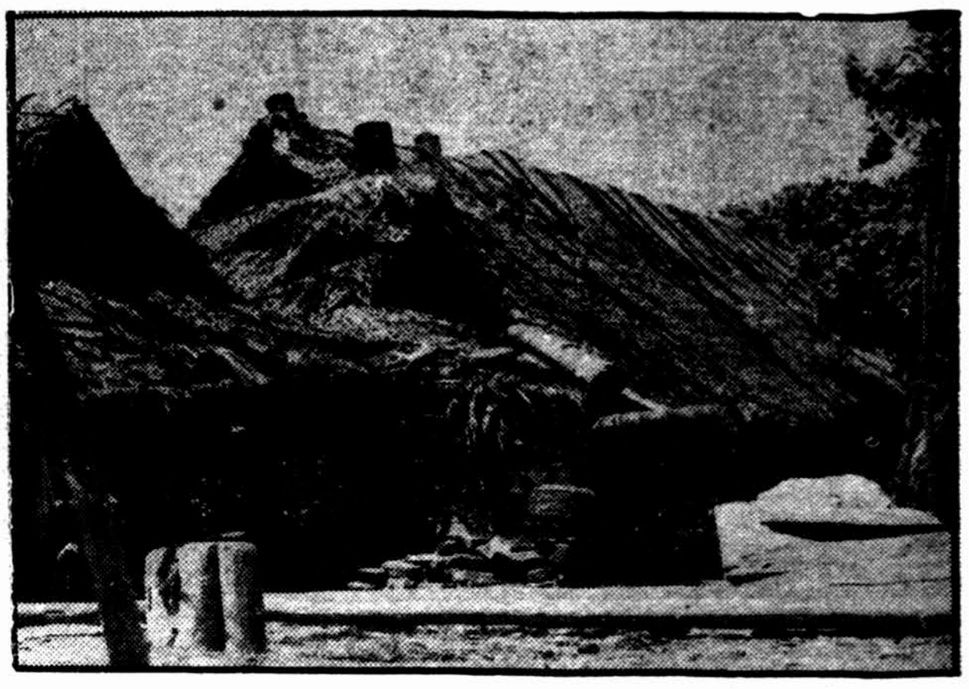
I would also suggest that the following requirements be provided in the houses meant for the working class:—

- Separate W. C. blocks for male and female occupants.
- A verandah about 5 ft. wide, which would also serve to lead to the common staircase.
- A loft for the storage of articles not required for immediate use.
- A chimney to eradicate smoke and soot nuisance, as wood fuel is used by the working classes.
- A maximum amount of window space to afford good lighting to the rooms and to make the dwellings attractive so as to mitigate to a large extent their barrack-like appearance.

If the landlords can undertake to provide housing for these people, the Municipality must come to their help, so that they get a reasonable return on the money spent. The Municipality may help them by giving exemption in taxes for a number of years or, if the building is built on Municipal land, by foregoing ground rent for a few years, or by some other way. At present there are no powers to the Municipality to do this, but it is believed that if co-operation is received from the landlords in this respect, the City Fathers would be inclined to have necessary legislation in this connection. In the meantime a good deal also can be done by improving the existing houses which go to form the slum areas. Opening of chawls and removal of obstructive buildings will go a long way in improving the lighting and ventilation of these old and rickety buildings. It would not be unreasonable if I were to suggest that for the improvement of such rooms some sort of subsidy should be paid by the Municipality to the landlord as was done and is being done in the case of conversion of privies on the basket system into W Cs.

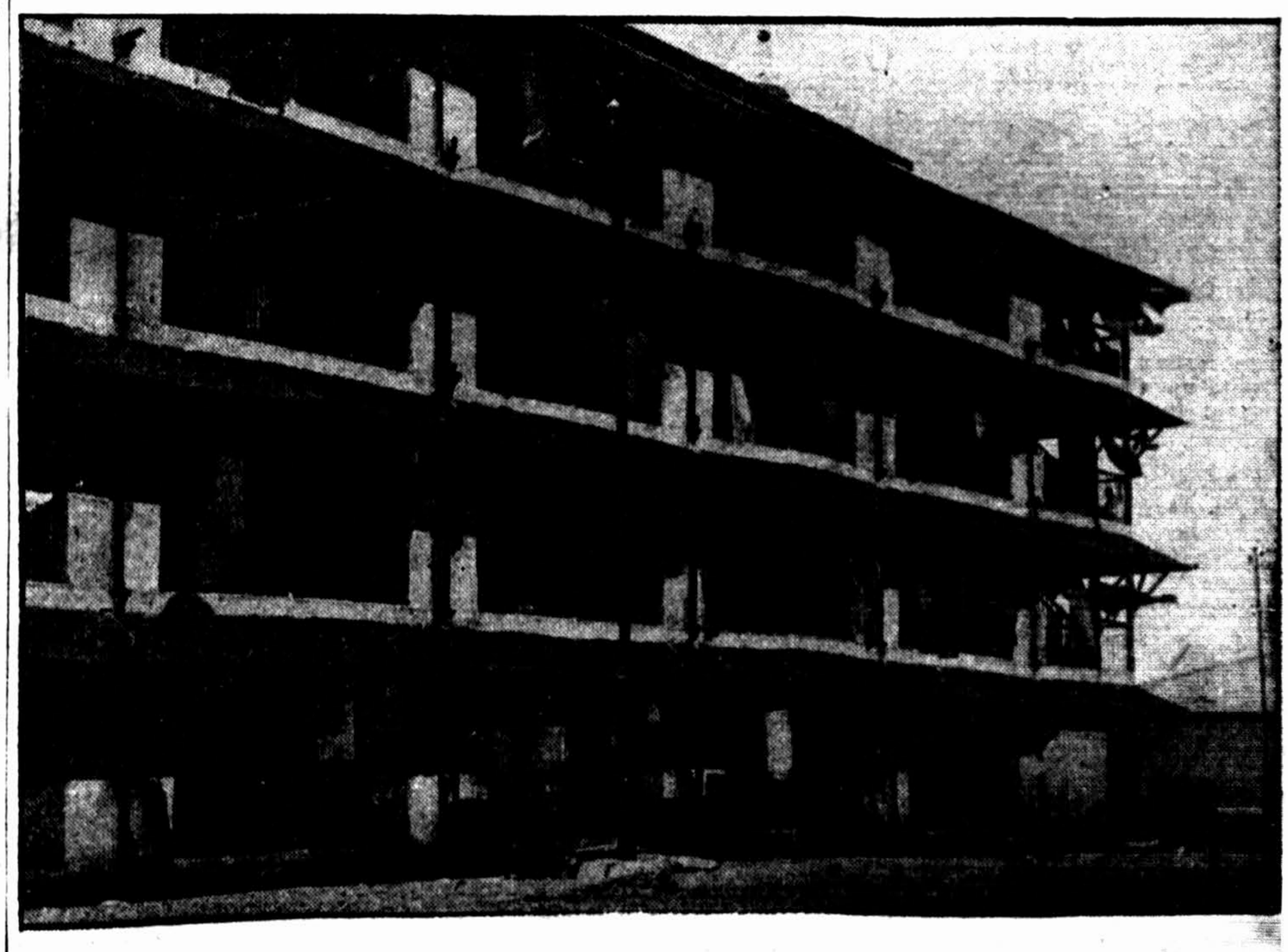
(A lecture delivered at the Presidency Radio Club.).

BOMBAY THE BEAUTIFUL!



Where people live like cattle. The stables are occasionally more clean, though!

A "MODEL" TENEMENT FOR WORKERS



A model of what they should not be!

Photos—"Bombay Chronicle".

Among Wreckage Of Torn Treaties

Prisoners Of War Still Exchanged Across Bridge Of Sighs!

HOW RED CORSS CONVENTION WORKS ON BOTH SIDES

By Vincent Brome

THERE will soon be some unexpected reunions in Britain between prisoners of war and their relatives. Under the Red Cross Convention Germany and Britain are exchanging certain prisoners. The medical mission in Germany which examines our men has been very busy in the past few days.

The commission consists of a German military doctor and two Swiss doctors, Dr. Brunner and Dr. d'Erlach. According to the Convention two neutral doctors must always serve on these commissions, and if there is any difference of opinion the majority view prevails.

Only The Disabled Shall Return

Any prisoner has the right to demand examination, but unless the doctors agree that he will not be able to serve again in this war, he stands no chance of returning to his own country.

Another commission composed of two Swiss representatives, Dr. M. L. Schroeter and Dr. Hugo Rast, with Colonel Blake of the R.A.M.C. as the third member, has been working upon similar lines with German prisoners in Britain. Several cases are already finished and waiting repatriation. They are forming a third commission to examine German prisoners in Canada, but it is unlikely that many of these will pass the non-combatant test, because the journey itself demanded a certain amount of stamina.

Thirty miles north of Berlin stands a big prison hospital where many disabled British soldiers are being treated. Several of them have applied for examination by the commission. The process is the last word in military efficiency. The three doctors begin work at nine o'clock in a private ward. The list of names and a brief summary of each patient's history is studied first, and then, if this survey is satisfactory, they send for the patients.

Concerned With Humanity

Sometimes one doctor carries out the tests while the others watch, but any of them can cross question the patient. It can be a delicate business. There are some diseases, some injuries which may change miraculously in a matter of months, and these indefinite cases need the closest study. None the less, the records show that the doctors are very rarely wrong Possibly that is due to the fact that they err on the side of caution. It is necessary sometimes, to fulfil the complete impartiality of the Red Cross Convention. It is not concerned with race or creed, it is concerned with humanity.

Bridge Of Sighs

There is a wooden bridge still spanning the Rhine near St. Blasien where German, French and British prisoners were exchanged during the last war. Looking down from that small, roofed-in bridge, on the placid waters of the Rhine, it is difficult to think of war in the day-time. But at night there is a constant passing of war-planes. The people of St. Blasien have not forgotten the many moving scenes which took place on this bridge in he last war. Just half way across the bridge, at the exact point where wounded Germans were exchanged for wounded Englishmen, they have built a tiny altar and maintain it in perfect order.

To-day, when a prisoner of war has passed the medical commission's exacting tests, it does not necessarily follow that he is a complete crock in every way. It merely means that he is unfit for any further service in this war. There are several men leading happy, useful lives to-day, who were exchanged amongst the badly wounded of the last war.

One London man, originally a cobbler, said he passed his commission in just two minutes, and the Germans were so anxious to get a real, live German in exchange for him before he died, that they rushed him across the bridge in record time. Six months after he left Germany he had recovered sufficiently to be able to mend a few boots, sitting up in his wheel-chair, and within a few years, he had adapted himself to his disabilities to such good purpose that he was earning his own living again.

There are several channels through which the disabled prisoner can approach the medical commission. The hospital doctors themselves are usually sympathetic in extreme cases, but if they feel strongly about racial differences, the prisoner can always turn to the Swiss representative of the International Red Cross. Dr. Marcel Junod is the man in Germany. He has diplomatic privileges. He can come and go freely between the belligerent countries, and he can, at any time, descend upon prison hospitals to see how prisoners are being treated. If any prisoner nas a special request to make, he can make it through Dr. Marcel Junod. It is a curious sight to see the less seriously wounded prisoners of war, crowding round the Red Cross representatives for some scrap of information about the home country.

In Wreckage Of Torn Treaties

The precise route by which repatriated prisoners will travel this time is somewhat obscure. The exchange-of-prisoners-department at the War Office works in collaboration with the Foreign Office and the Red Cross. Between them they will keep the relatives advised. They have some busy days ahead of them just now.

Most people in Britain whose sons and husbands have been captured, know the condition of their health. The special forms which prisoners can fill up when they arrive in Germany record the state of health. Where a man is too ill to write, somebody usually helps him out. These details are forwarded to the International Red Cross Headquarters, and they convey the message to the relatives.

Amongst all the wreckage of torn treaties and discarded obligations it is good to find an international organisation like this, which functions indiscriminately for the good of both sides.

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40,000 Visitors Who Did Not Like Bombay

A VERY SWEET STORY—AS SWEET AS FOUR POUNDS OF HONEY!

BY G. N. ACHARYA

For 15 days the organisers of the Khadi and Village Industries' Exhibition at Rambaug and Lad Wadi worked busy as bees. But busier than the busiest of them were the 40,000 Indian honey bees which hummed and swarmed in a little cage, in a corner of the first floor of Ramwadi.

This was no happy time for the bees. They had many grievances. Their first grievance was the bewildering topography of Bombay. How in this maze of towers and steeples, through these crooked, narrow, winding streets, these gaunt, uncouth, shapeless buildings, could anyone find his way about, was a matter which exercised their minds considerably. But they, with their scent, surer than that of bloodhounds, always managed to reach home.

THE SAHARA THAT IS BOMBAY

Their next and more serious grievance was that despite all this noise and turmoil, this hectic, feverish life of the city, it was to them as good as the Sahara. They bemoaned the fate which put them amidst this vast, flowerless jungle. They had to drone and wing their way in swarms of thousands, miles and miles away, to the Malabar Hills or the Victoria Gardens, two rather sickly, artificial oasis of flowers, set amidst the flowerless waste that is Bombay.

But the thing that perplexed and troubled the bees most, was a loud-speaker, set just under their hive, blaring day in and day out, a confused, outlandish cacophony. "Why, why in the name of all the honey that is in Heaven, when we are here to regale all this crowd and more with our own sweet, harmonious humming, should you humans broadcast through this strange, instrument all these funny noises," they eagerly asked, "and to add insult to injury, why do you call this music, they demanded."

PATIENCE OF A MAHATMA

All the same they put up with these difficulties with a patience, they seem to have learnt from Mahatma Gandhi, and went about

(Continued On Page 31)

UNDER HITLER'S HEEL

There's Grim Hatred In Poland

The present reminds one of the past. Here is a painting depicting Polish patriots sentenced to hard labour in Siberia. The tyranny of the Czar is to-day substituted by Hitler's tyranny.

A CHARACTERISTIC of German rule in Poland is the determination to stamp out the Poles as a civilised nation and to turn them into a herd of obedient serfs.

The story of how the Polish universities were disbanded and their professors sent to concentration camps or killed is sufficiently familiar. What is less well-known is that even Polish secondary schools have been closed. The ban on books and newspapers makes all independent Polish political and cultural activity impossible, except by illegal means. Books are being published by the authorities only, writes the former Paris correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian". (The article, it is stated, is based on the account of a Pole who has arrived in England after a year in occupied Poland).

When not in concentration camps educated Poles are being ruined economically. Only about 20 per cent of the intellectual classes are still able to earn a meagre living. Thousands of people were dismissed from Government offices, universities, schools, newspaper offices, and theatres. Artists, journalists, musicians have had to seek employment as waiters—and have been lucky when they found it. Dispossessed landowners have started running a new kind of "rickshaw" in the streets of Warsaw, a rickshaw in the form of a three-seater tricycle. My informant writes:—

"Others sell soda-water from a stall. Girls who formerly held important positions now act as salesgirls in little provision shops. I know a couple of cab-drivers in Warsaw who were formerly students of philology and two students of medicine who are running secret soap factories in their lodgings. I myself have earned my living in that way for some two months. I know of a former university professor who earns his living as a glazier. Those adaptable are very few. The competition is terrific; it is particularly difficult for an intellectual worker to compete with skilled workers and artisans."

Making Arms For The Enemy!

The working class are slightly better off than the intellectuals, but not much. Of the pre-war factories 70 per cent are open, but the diminution in output has been such that scarcely more than 30 per cent of the people are now employed. The only factories which maintain their pre-war level are those making arms for Germany.

Much of the Polish skilled labour has been deported to Germany. What have the unemployed workers done with themselves? A large number have gone into retail trade, in view of the regulations which have so enormously limited the number of shops that can be owned by Jews. Many other workmen have taken to the illegal hawking of food from the country to the underfed towns, and there has been a great deal of profiteering on this basis.

It is difficult to estimate the exact number of Polish industrial workers actually in Poland; a very large number have been sent to Germany. The Germans have, by the way, declared their intention of turning all the Poles and Jews out of the great textile city of Lodz during 1941. The annexation of Lodz, which was never even remotely German, is perhaps the most blatant example of German robbery.

Grim Hatred

The Polish peasants are little more than serfs on the land, which has been virtually "nationalised" by the German State. The sole object of the Germans in their peasant policy in Poland is to extract the maximum amount of food for their own uses.

The co-operative movement is encouraged and, in fact, enforced as the simplest means of achieving the highest returns. It is the co-operatives which are responsible for deliveries to the German authorities, and this is easier than dealing with millions of individual peasants.

There is grim hatred of the Germans in the Polish villages, and there are no illusions on any possibility of co-operating with the Germans satisfactorily.

Dumping-Ground For Jews!

The oppression and ill-treatment of the Jews is as great as one can imagine. It is true that many Jews lived in the part of Poland taken over by Russia. But since the occupation of Poland the Germans have been sending hundreds of thousands of their own Jews and of the Jews of Austria and Czecho-Slovakia to Poland.

"Poland is not yet dead if we are alive"

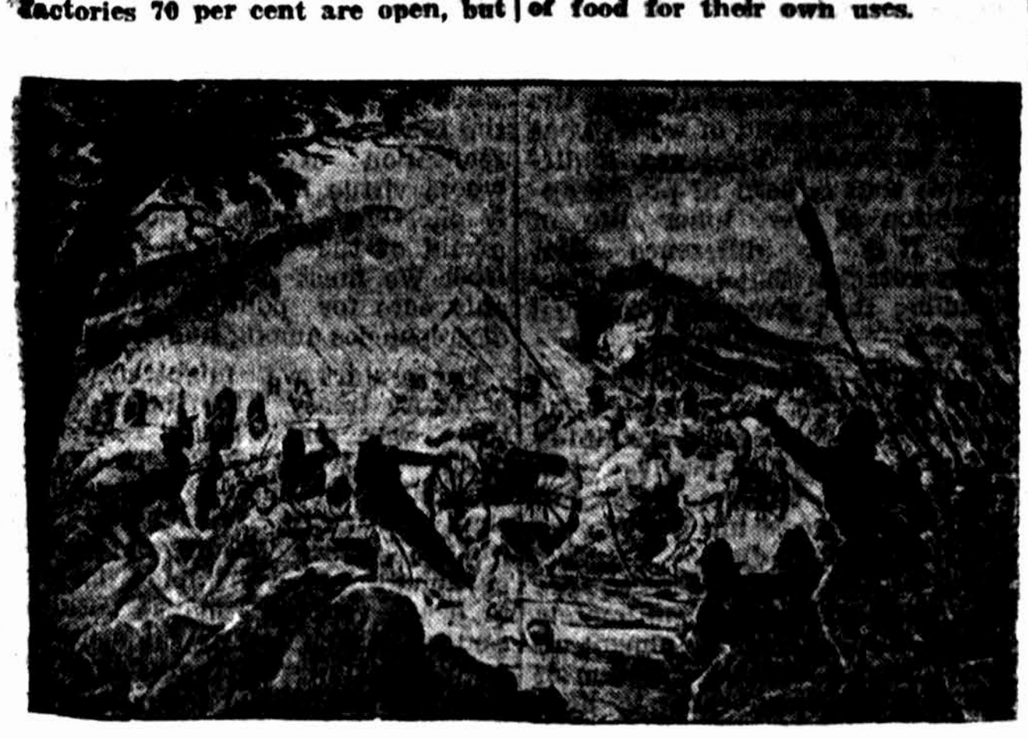
—Polish National Anthem

The Poles speak with the greatest bitterness of certain Ukrainians whom they regard as the allies of the German oppressor. Of this my informant writes:

"To give you an idea of what I mean it is enough to mention that at the entrance to the waiting-room at the railway station at Cracow there is a notice: Entrance for Reichs-Germans, Volksdeutsche (Germans settled in Poland), and Ukrainians only!'

The Ukrainians are a privileged class in Poland. They are entitled to wireless sets and enjoy the same ration cards as the Germans. Thousands are employed in the German administrative services. Many of them are commissars in the requisitioned industrial undertakings. . . . Most of the prisons in Southern Poland are staffed by Ukrainians. . . . The Germans have opened a school for Ukrainian staff officers at Tarnow and another at Zakopane. Ukrainians are being trained as Customs officials and frontier guards, especially for the Slovakian and Hungarian borders. They have caught many Polish youths who were trying to leave the country. . . . Many Ukrainians are also drafted into the police."

And my informant concludes by wondering whether these people are not being trained with a view to the Greater Ukraine projects which Hitler may still have at the back of his mind, in spite of his present friendly relations with the Soviet Union.



But Poland rose against its tyrants and it will rise again. This painting records the capture of Russian artillery by Kosciuszko's peasants.

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India's Message To West

A Plea For The Simple Life

HAVE the treasures of the West burned out to be largely iddusion for the twentieth century? Our civilisation once had an exclusively utilitarian outlook, mingled with a strangely Micawber-like assurance about the future. We had persuaded ourselves that the Western world was progressing toward a common humanitarian goal; that, although as individual nations we might be in difficulties, something was bound to turn up.

We were confident that political sense, scientific invention, a completer understanding of the natural causes of things, would quickly dispel the problems which clouded our horizon. But conscious as we were that there was an horizon, few of us lifted our eyes above it to the distant star of the East, writes Dennis Stoll in "World Review."

Mystical speculations no longer claimed our attention. An army of pseudo-philosophers, having grappled with the Sphinx, gave us the comfortable assurance that none of the old mystical riddles had ever existed. The T. N. T. of our superficial mass education cleared the world of mystery. We no longer stood in awe of God and His angels, or wondered at the miracle of man's original birth. Our optimistic materialism explained everything scientifically; we winked a tolerant eye at the credulity of the East, and thanked God (from force of habit) that we were not as those who, unenlightened by European culture, clung to the ideals of a dim religious past.

As educated Europeans, we were the leaders, privileged persons, frightened by nothing—except ourselves. Of ourselves we were terrified: for we knew with what efficiency and ruthlessness our scientific machinery could blow to blazes everything we stood for.

Wiser, If Sadder

Allowing for the inevitable exaggeration of generalising, such was our position in the mass. Now as individuals we are wiser, if sadder, for our collective disillusion. We wonder, you and I, how it was possible for us to share so much of the general enthusiasm for ultra-materialism. Yet is it so surprising, looking back on it, that we, who had all the forces of materialism for playthings, should lose our sense of individual proportion? In England, we knew plenty of people who had the schoolboy's zest for adventure, while lacking his childlike capacity for faith. What use, they might have asked, has the man who can fly in an aeroplane for angels or the man who can turn on television for visions? Yet these very people were among the first to suggest that angels and visions might have taught the Germans how to employ mechanical inventions for less inglorious ends.

The truth may well be that, in the excitement of this transitory age, we lost sight of half that constitutes full living. We substituted sophisticated and external pleasures for the purer satisfactions of inner life. We not only put body before soul in our creed; we tried to forget that the soul existed, that there was such a thing as spiritual appetite.

A Dark Trait

Our heroic aspirations were largely physical. When a young man had tried to climb Everest, we thought that there was nothing more he could do to satisfy his unworldly longings. We had need to be reminded by Saint-Exupery that, 'To come to man's estate it is not necessary to get oneself killed round Madrid, or to fly mail planes, or to struggle wearily in the snows out of respect for the dignity of life. The man who can see the miraculous in a poem, who can take pure joy from music, who can break his bread with comrades, opens his window to the sane refreshing wind off the sea. He, too, learns a language of men.'

One of the darkest traits of Western civilisation is that music, architecture, and the pictorial arts have little or no bearing upon the ordinary business of living. There is nothing miraculous about the commercial substitutes for these things—jazz and cinema organs, stereotyped facades and skyscrapers, posters and the illustrated press—nothing that makes a man feel the 'refreshing wind off the sea.' The fine arts are only tolerated because they help to camouflage the ugliness of man's mechanical creations, and assuage the troubled conscience of a sensitive minority.

The centuries of art as an agreeable intellectual or social accomplishment were shallow centuries; few regret their passing. We have to look back to the Elizabethans to discover art as a real organic force in the life of England. But even the shallow centuries were preferable to what they have given place to—an age of indifference to spiritual quality, an age that has relegated art to the museum and picture gallery, an age in which musical expression plays small part in the daily lives and common aspirations of the people. The great painting, the great architectural design, the great symphony, were not meant to fill empty spaces in the museum and the academy. By putting them there we only create empty spaces in our hearts.

Beyond The Himalayas

Beyond the Himalayas, the highest peaks of which our heroes have not yet scaled, there is a different state of affairs. It is true that there are political discontents, the same petty antagonisms of parties to which we are accustomed, and class distinctions that would turn a good Socialist's hair white overnight. But, as E. B. Havell has written: 'In the real India, of which Europe as yet knows very little, art is still a living force, an inspiration in the common daily round of work'. That is an important difference, a difference that is born of proper appreciation of the inner life of man. It is a difference that works miracles, that breeds understanding, that gives life spiritual purpose.

India has endured centuries of war, pestilence and misrule. She has survived these evils, retaining an inner serenity, a passive tolerance, which Europe does not possess. There is much that we could learn from her.

Men of all creeds and races are on a quest that must ultimately end in the peaceful fulfilment of living. But a very large section of Europe to-day appears to have given up hope of such attainment, and is certainly behaving as if life in this world were worthless, as if the political dictators, the Bible thumpers and the pseudo-scientists, had exposed beyond any possible doubt the futility of earthly existence.

From Divorce To Disaster

The result of this unspiritual, uncreative attitude, divorced from all that living art stands for, is a disaster which every European is now witnessing. It is responsible for most of the bewildered muddling of Western world affairs, for sudden capitulations and defeats, for distrust and abominable cunning, for all martial troubles. 'If a man cannot live at peace with his brother, he must murder him' might well be the principle on which the perversion of civilisation in Central Europe has been built.

To the Indian, the Himalayas are symbolical of the Source of Life. From the crevices between immense towering rocks shoot cascades of water with which the four sacred rivers of India are fed. They run through the land, fertilising and purifying, giving Hindu poets the motive for describing the Himalayan snow-peaks as 'the centre of the world lotus'. This cleansing of the land applies also to the body and the mind. The Hindu admits that he has need of spiritual washing; he opens his heart to the life-flowing waters that come from the Source to purify him. He drinks of the symbolical words of the poet, the tone-poems of the musician, the mystical patterns of the artist, the sacred designs of the temple architect, and offers a prayer of gratitude that this day his spirit has been given its daily bread.

Can we of the West, sadly conscious in our best moments that 'the Galilean has been too great for our small hearts', equal this? We must equal it if we are to survive our worst mistakes, if world peace is to be more than a wild dream, if we are to escape the fate of the Roman Europe that developed material prosperity with no spiritual conviction behind it. If our hearts are indeed too small, we must enlarge their conception, even as we do that of our minds. We must accept the message of the East, the toleration of Hinduism, of Buddha, of Jesus, who repeated and clarified the truth five hundred years later.

Borrow From Buddha

But we must drop vague hankering after primitive tribal gods, whether we call them Jehovah or the State. We must seek personal realisation of the Spirit, by whose virtue humanity is eternally one. We must no longer be afraid of the personal life with God. We must see that it is the only cure for political and social discrepancies among human beings.

For a start we might draw up a victory treaty for the end of this war, and boldly tell the world that we have borrowed Clause I from Buddha: 'Our mind shall not waver. No evil speech will we utter. Tender and compassionate will we abide, loving in heart, void of malice within. And with such feelings as a basis, we will sound a trumpet in the four quarters of the earth, suffusing the whole wide world with thought of love far-reaching, grown great, beyond measure, void of anger or ill-will.'

WHEN MERE WATER
CEASES TO QUENCH YOUR THIRST
OR PLEASE YOUR PALATE
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Wodehouse, As Calm As Jeeves, Writes New Novel In Nazi Prison

WORLD-FAMOUS HUMORIST LODGED IN EX-MADHOUSE!

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

P. G. Wodehouse, the imperturbable creator of the unexampled Jeeves, is cheerfully writing a book about United States crooks these days in a room in a German civilian internment camp that once was the padded cell of a madhouse.

The English author's companions in confinement are truck drivers, coal heavers, Cambridge graduates, artists, some of His Majesty's Consuls—Britons picked up by the Nazis all the way from Brest Litovsk, in Poland, to the English Channel and from Kirkenes, in Norway, to the Brenner Pass.

Wodehouse was arrested in occupied France, at his villa in Le Touquet, on the Channel, during the Nazi offensive last May.

"Well, My, My!"

My visit to the Silesian camp where he and 1,100 other British subjects now are held inside double barbed-wire fences was the result of long argument with German officialdom, which finally gave its permission, writes Angus Thuermer, staff writer of the American Associated Press, in "The Gazette", Montreal.

I found him concerned with his new novel. He told me he was thinking of calling it "Money For Jam," and when I confessed that the phrase didn't mean anything to a Middle Western American he exclaimed:

"That's what I was afraid of. What it means is money for nothing or easy pickings."

Wodehouse came into the interviewing room smiling, pulled a battered old cap from his shining head, stretched out a hand and said:

"Well, my, my. It's certainly grand of you to come down to see me."

He was wearing a long, heavy tan bathrobe held together with a leather belt; a blue turtle-neck sweater; a tweed sports jacket, trousers and a pair of knit gloves. He carried a three-inch stack of sheets of paper—the innards of the new book.

"Coming over here to East Germany came as an absolute blow to me", he said. "It all happened so quickly, you know, that I really didn't have a chance to leave France.

In An Insane Asylum!

"Really before I could do anything the war was over for me. By the end of May the whole thing was settled in my territory."

His eyes twinkled as he told of the months during which he had to report every morning at nine o'clock to the German police.

In July he was sent along with other British prisoners to Loos and there they were turned over to the French police. Shortly the prisoners—Wodehouse and his oddly assorted companions—were transferred to Belgium and from there to the present camp, a group of red brick buildings with barred windows which formerly was an insane asylum.

Asked about his daily schedule Wodehouse laughed and said, looking at the camp commander:

"Well, am I allowed to tell him?"

"Sure, why not?" the English-speaking officer replied.

The prisoners, Wodehouse then said, have reveille at 6 a.m., dress and wash, have breakfast and then roll call at 9 a.m. After that they have a chance to see the doctor and are free to pursue their chosen activity until lunch time, since as civilians they are not required to do manual labour.

The 1,100 men eat in three shifts in a dining hall.

"Immediately after roll call I go over to 'The White House', our amusement and concert hall," Wodehouse said, "to do some more work on the book which I started here. It's about three American crooks who appeared in one of my other books and the scene, as usual, is laid in England.

Refused Special Privileges

"This is the first time in 35 years that I've written a book in long hand. Oh, but now even that's stopped, as the commandant has been kind enough to lend me his typewriter."

Wodehouse, who obviously struck the right note with his German captors by his gracious bearing and cordiality, endeared himself even more when he refused to accept special housing privileges. The commandant, in view of Wodehouse's age (he's 59), his position in the world and the work he is doing, offered to remove him from a room with 60 other internees and place him in a private room.

Wodehouse refused, saying he would stay with the others.

He has taken advantage of a single room in the amusement centre, where he writes undisturbed each morning and afternoon.

In order that he might take to his bunk a half-pound of American pipe tobacco, some soap and a can of baked beans which was a present from The Associated Press, the little group went to the dormitory where the English author is "bedded down".

In the twilight the long room resembled anything but the villa from which Wodehouse came. Unshaded light bulbs hung down from the ceiling, and many of the internees were far from looking their best.

Admires German Potato

Wodehouse, who is president of the camp library, said:

"I have my own library here. 14 of my own books being read by my room-mates. You can imagine how flattering it is to have 14 in one room reading your books at the same time."

As to the food, which the Nazis say is the same in amount and quality as that given the German population, he said he was becoming "a great admirer of the German potato."

In view of Wodehouse's age and position, interested United States parties have been interceding in his behalf with the German police authorities to get him outside the barbed wire and into a hotel where he merely could report periodically to the authorities. Their efforts so far have been in vain.

"Arogya Mandir"

"AROGYA MANDIR" (Marathi)—March 1941, Panvel. Annual subscription Rs. 2-8 with postage.

This magazine, which is solely devoted to health, physical culture and indigenous system of medicine, just enters with the current number on the fourth year of its existence. The magazine discusses various problems connected with health and physical culture in an able manner. The current issue contains articles by Dr. K. G. Mhaskar, Swami Kuvalayananda, Shrimant Balasaheb Pant Pratinidhi and several others on various subjects which should prove of sufficient value to those interested in health and physical culture.

SUCCESS IN ENGLISH HISTORY, Book II, by M. Y. Anandkar. Published by the Lakhani Book Depot, Bombay 4. Price As. 9.

This is a book specially compiled for the use of students and it fairly serves its purpose.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE IN MYSORE. Published by Indian Red Cross Society, Mysore State Branch, Bangalore.

This brochure contains articles contributed by those who can speak with authority on the subject dealt with by them in respect of the different aspects of maternity and child welfare. The maternal and infant mortality figures in different parts of India are very high in comparison with Western countries and with a view to reduce the present ratio of infant mortality, it is essential to give proper education with regard to matters relating to the welfare of mothers and infants. The Health and Baby Week organisations have been doing some useful work in this direction and publications like the one under notice will, no doubt, prove of much value to those interested in the question.

We have received a copy of the Nirnayasagar Panchang (Marathi Calendar) for Shak 1863 issued by the Nirnayasagar Press, Bombay. It contains all the usual features.

THE BEST POLICY

A Texas newspaper publisher, who recently retired with 50,000 dollars in the bank, was asked how he did it, and replied:

"I attribute my ability to retire with a 50,000 dollar bank account, after 30 years in the country newspaper field, to close application to duty, the most rigorous rules of economy, never spending a cent foolishly, everlastingly keeplog at my job job with a whole heart—and the death of an uncle, who left me 49,999½ dollars."

—Father Mathew Record, U.S.A.

GITA IN HINDI VERSE

SHRI RAGHUNATH BHAGAVAD-GITA (Hindi). By Mahayogi Shri Swami Raghunath Raiji of Multan. Published by H. C. Kumar, Honorary Secretary, Shri Gita Prachar Sabha, Seva Kunj, Ram Bagh Road, Karachi. Price, Rs. 3-8.

This is a free metrical exposition in Hindi of the "Bhagavadgita," in a simple and popular style calculated to appeal to even the unlearned among the readers. One is reminded of the sonorous verses of Tulsi Das's "Ramayan" in the same tongue, when going through the present work. The author has resorted to various metres like "Dohas", "Chaupais", etc., in his versification. The spirit of the original "Song Celestial" is nowhere obscured in the metrical rendering, while the exposition of the philosophical doctrines has been made as simple as possible. Swami Raghunath Rai has done a distinct service to the Hindi-speaking world by this popular rendering of Hindus' sacred scripture.

ENGLISH NURSERY SCHOOL

ENGLISH NURSERY SCHOOL by A. F. M. Abdul Huq, Published by General Printers and Publishers, 119 Dharamtolla Street, Calcutta, Price Rs. 2.

The author has faithfully reproduced the aims and ideas of the Nursery School Movement in Great Britain, but it is only a reproduction as Miss Owen says in her foreword. We, however, appreciate and welcome all such booklets that are likely to stimulate the thought of the people in India along the Nursery School Education, which treats the first formative years of child's life with great care. Mr. Huq has treated the subject of the Nursery School exhaustively by telling us of its aims and functions, its building and its equipment and the information is all very useful.

Nursery Schools are badly wanted in India and yet we have practically none of them. Private individuals have made some attempts of starting Nursery Schools but we do not think that the idea will go far off, unless the State takes upon itself as its solemn duty to look after the poor neglected starving children of the poverty stricken parents who have to leave their children at home and go for work to earn their livelihood day after day. The State alone can take up the solution of this problem aided and supported by the rich people and Charities.

India will have to evolve a practical system of Nursery School Education suitable for Indian conditions according to our needs and resources as the author himself admits, but we wish the author himself had devoted more time to offering and working out the solution in the light of his knowledge. The All-India Women's Conference has evolved a syllabus for Nursery Schools which is incorporated in this Booklet, but we expect something more than the syllabus or the Time-Table from that organization.

OUR SHORT STORY

By "MASI"

The Ivory Miniature

IT was a cloudless summer morning, with the freshness of dawn still lingering in the air. Bright and pleasant was the sky, balmy the air, and beautiful the appearance of every object around, as Mr. Vinayak Pathak sat perusing the contents of a letter that the postman had just delivered.

Opposite him, on a settee, was his wife, a sweet-faced woman of about five and forty. She was busily knitting, and looked up as the old man finished reading.

"Who is your letter from?" she asked.

"It's from Manibhai," her husband answered.

"From Sulochana's father!" exclaimed Mrs. Pathak with great interest. "What's all the news? How is Sulochana—and her mother?"

"They are coming to stay with us for some time."

Leila, their only daughter, who sat curled up in a chair reading, almost jumped out of her seat, and both mother and firl stared at the old gentleman for a moment in astonishment. To them the news promised a pleasant distraction, sorely needed in those days.

"How delightful it would be to have them," muttered Mrs. Pathak, and added: "I hope Sulochana is all right."

He turned slowly towards her. A handsome man, in the neighbourhood of fifty-five, uncrushed, despite the wound at his heart that would never heal this side of the grave; for the second son of his could not take up the place of his first born, whose disappearance remained yet unaccounted for. The change was less physical than mental.

It was Sulochana he was also thinking of. He was not a man who easily showed emotion, but there were traces of it now in his face. The hand which held the letter trembled, and his eyes filled with tears as he pictured the tall, slim and graceful girl, fighting her grief. She was not like an ordinary girl. She was the kind of girl who loved once and once only and—never forgot! It was spoiling her life—her fresh young life that ought to have been so happy, but there seemed no way out of it.

He realised that but for the unaccountable disappearance of Satish, everything would have been different, and Sulochana might have become a member of the family. However, he sat silent, and did not utter the thought in his heart, his deep-seated anguish over the disappearance of his eldest son and the consequent illness of Sulochana. Nevertheless, into his face came a sudden gravity. Mrs. Pathak, glancing towards him, was at once conscious of the change.

"I know what you're thinking about," said she, "but how could we help it?"

She paused, but the old man said nothing. He was looking out of the window, though his eyes saw nothing.

"The only remedy to make her forget her grief is to get her married," she added.

"Married!" he gasped.

"Yes."

For the first time he was startled out of his habitual self-control. He stared at her incredulously. His senses seemed stupefied; and though Mrs. Pathak waited amidst a death-like silence for a full minute, he made no answer.

"She is young and does not know her own mind," continued his redoubtable partner. "Somebody must guide her. Marriage is the only solution, and then she will forget everything."

"But, my dear, you don't understand," he protested. "She will never have another man. She is not that type of girl!"

But she only scoffed. She was a woman whose beliefs once allowed to take the root in the mind were unassailable, proof against probability, proof against argument.

"Your knowledge of women is very poor!" she retorted. "No woman has ever finished with marriage and I know Sulochana is no exception. I am sure that I am right."

He moved in his chair uncomfortably. He found her wholly incomprehensible.

"I intend to take charge of the girl when they arrive," she continued, "and.....and ..... God willing I may still be able to get her into our family!"

For a second her eyes said more to him than her uttered words.

"I don't understand," interrupted the old man. "You talk in riddles."

She looked at him steadily and said:

"Doesn't Vinod take Satish's place in all matters?"

"You mean,"

"You know what I mean."

"But it's impossible. He can never take Satish's place in anything, least of all in this!"

"I am not so sure," she dropped her voice and a timid flush came into her cheeks. "He simply worships her—at least a miniature of hers!"

Again the old man stared her.

"But how did he get it?" he ejaculated slowly.

"I don't know!"

Two days later. The full moon was creeping into the sky. The breath of wind was soft, and for the time of year wonderfully mild. Leila and Sulochana passed out into the quiet garden and sat on a bench.

"I have lots to say to you," said Leila.

"I am inclined to listen," Sulochana answered. "It is a night for listeners, this!"

She sat silent with the long weary journey she had the whole day, and let her companion prattle on, giving monosyllables in answer.

They talked for some time about general things. Then there was a moment's pause. Leila summoned up her courage.

"I want to tell you an important thing," she continued, "and yet—the words seem difficult. Those wonderful days! How quickly they seem to have passed!"

Sulochana did not reply. She was gazing into the moonlit sky.

"Had it not been for the sudden and mysterious disappearance of Satish, everything would have been different."

Again there was a pause. Leila twisted the ring on her finger round and round on her slender finger musingly.

"Of course, mother thinks that this should not possibly hold up your happiness. You are young and beautiful....."

Sulochana drew her fair brows together with a frown of perplexity at this strange turn of conversation. What was she driving at? she asked herself.

"You are too wonderful," Leila continued, her voice sinking almost to a whisper, yet lacking nothing in distinctness, "and my mother means to have you."

"It is not possible in this generation," muttered Sulochana.

"Why not possible. Mother thinks Vinod is equally good and is greatly devoted to you. In my mother's words he simply worships you—at least a miniature of yours—daily."

"What?" exclaimed Sulochana, starting forward in her seat, and staring at Leila in amazement. "My miniature? How did he get it?"

"Yes, yours—an ivory one, but I don't know how he got it."

Leila saw a strange look come into Sulochana's face—an expression she had never seen there before. It almost alarmed her, and she sprang quickly to her feet.

"Sulochana!" she cried, "why do you look like that? What's the matter?"

Sulochana stood as though turned to stone. Leila watched her eagerly. She waited for Sulochana to speak—in vain. A sudden mist of tears blinded her. She closed her eyes. When she opened them Sulochana was gone!

The night was dark and fine, and Sulochana had determined to take possession of the miniature. Over and over again had she asked herself how she could obtain that miniature. The one and only plan by which she could secure that which meant so much to her did not come into her brain suddenly as by a flash of inspiration. It had come at first slowly, beginning with it a shrinking fear at the daring spirit which had conceived it; then it returned again and again, each time with recurring strength and greater fascination.

Sulochana was a courageous girl, and the plan, full of risks though it was, appealed to her. As the Church clock struck the hour one, she walked silently up the stairs till she halted breathless and with wildly beating heart outside the door of Vinod's study. She stood there listening intently. Not a sound broke the midnight stillness—not a sound save the fluttering of her heart-beats in her ears. Turning the handle she passed into the room and closed the door behind her. Guiding herself by brushing her hand along the wall, she reached the middle of the room. She had noticed a table in the room that morning—had mentally noted its exact position, and in the drawer of that table the miniature of hers was kept—the possession of which meant her resolve. With unerring steps she reached the table, opened the drawer, and after a few seconds' search took possession of the miniature. As she returned to the door, she heard a sound. What was that she had heard? It sounded like a faint movement quite close to her—almost beside her. For more than a minute she stood immovable, then to her great horror the light was switched on and she stood facing Vinod—a short young man of about four and twenty, his weak face reflecting but a shadow of resemblance to the old man—the second boy of the family, the spoilt favourite of his mother, and a constant source of anxiety to his father, who was generally called upon to extricate him from his frequent difficulties.

"Now, what are you doing here?", he asked, with a curious smile, but the moment his eyes fell on the miniature, his hand shot out and in a second his supple fingers had closed round her delicate wrist like a steel clip.

"Let me go!" she panted endeavouring to free herself. "Let me go!"

There was a struggle. The door banged, then a cry—a loud cry yet stifled in its birth.

It was then the unexpected happened.

"What's all this about?" said an ominously quiet voice from the doorway. They both turned quickly round. Mr. Vinayak Pathak was standing upon the threshold. They were taken so completely aback that for a few moments their minds were blank. Vinod was the first to recover his composure.

"Perhaps you will allow me to explain....." he began.

"I should prefer to hear Sulochana," the old man answered coolly.

Sulochana looked up. Tears coursed silently down her cheeks.

"It's foolish of me to have come here," she began with a great effort, "but I wanted to get back my miniature."

"But," hesitated the old man, trying to adjust his mental focus to this sudden development, "how did it come to Vinod?"

"I don't know, but I gave this miniature to Satish," she sobbed hysterically. "It was my pledge to him."

"But are you certain it is the same miniature?"

"Yes!"

As she spoke, she opened the back of the miniature and showed him the engraved words: "Faithful Unto Death—Sulochana".

He could not doubt the truth of the girl's statement. His face

(Continued On Page 39)

"Turning the handle she passed into the room and closed the door behind her.....with unerring step she reached the table, opened the drawer and after a few seconds' search took possession of the miniature. As she returned to the door, she heard a sound. What was that she had heard?"

ART NOTES AND COMMENTS

ART IN THE REAR

DECADENCE OF INDIAN STAGE—LITERARY DRAMAS AND ITS STAGE—INVASION FROM THE FILM—ERRATIC POPULAR INTEREST—APATHY OF THE GOVERNMENT—EDUCATED AS WELL AS ART-MINDED—INDIAN PAINTING IN BOMBAY—NEW ARTISTS' GROUPS —WHY NOT COLLEGES?—RADIO SHOULD BE DEMOCRATIC

By D. G. VYAS

In spite of the tornado of Nazi vandalism sweeping over England with its maximum fury British art has been able to keep its head above water. "Art in London is almost blossoming at present", remarked Mr. Eric Newton in the "Sunday Times" of 15-12-40. Exhibitions, theatrical performances, and musical concerts and festivals continue to enjoy popularity, not as diversions from the stress and strain of the war but as normal events of daily life.

There And Here

The celebration of the Shakespeare-festival at Stratford-on-Avon is the latest evidence of the unshaken interest of Britain in art. Shakespeare, though dead, is still alive, because the stage, which he has bequeathed to his successors, is living and lifeful. Kalidas—his senior by centuries and in spite of it introduced, if not insulted, as the "Shakespeare of India"—has already made his bow from the theatrical world, because the stage, on which he produced his immortal plays has gone to rack and ruin.

Those, who lament the decadence of the theatrical art in India, are few and those who sincerely endeavour for its resurrection are fewer still. Why the stage, which is universally accepted as a nation-building force should lay in ruins. This is a question which every enlightened and art-conscious Indian ought to ask himself and seek a reply to it.

No cultured nation ever signs the death-warrant of any of its arts. If it repudiates the stage, it automatically renounces its claim to culture. Modern India has been aspiring to reassert herself as a cultured nation, but persistently refuses to draw inspiration or reconstruct her present form and lay the foundation of her future on the vestiges of the cultural material of the past. She will never regain her lost ground as long as she eschews art—a cultural asset.

People's Institution

Theatrical art is a synthesis of drama and the stage. Western India had, in spite of her linguistic diversity, repertoire companies organised on a linguistic basis. Bombay was the nerve-centre of the theatrical movement. The pioneers and patrons of the theatre were fully appreciative of its synthetic nature and had won, for the professional stage, the deserving distinction as the people's institution.

The vast play-going public evinced undivided and undistracted interest in the theatrical art until the tribe of art-shy doctrinaires emerged from the academic monasteries. The academic dramatists and critics, who pitched their stage in the leaves of the literary drama, succeeded in producing a schism between drama and the stage.

Drama Without Stage

Can a literary drama fulfil the aim of the theatrical art? The reply ought to be in the negative. The aesthetic delight, which is the aim of dramatic art, springs from the development of sentiment—Ras—whatever its nature be. The development of Ras presupposes certain forces operating simultaneously in an actual dramatic situation which is created by the collaboration between the playwright and players. The "Irish Press" wrote sometime back, "Drama without a fundamentally artistic basis is not drama at all.....it cannot hope to survive unless" it is of the essential stuff that the theatre demands. The claim of the literary drama to fulfil the function of the stage is entirely untenable.

The protagonists of the literary drama movement, especially in the province of Gujarat, have condemned the popular stage as "professional" and "vulgar", and have created its rival—a seasonal stage—reserved for the literary aristocracy and the "cultured" amateur actors. The academic education has evidently not only failed to instill life in the existing stage, but has given a definite setback to it by bringing, in the field, its rival—the amateur stage.

Erratic Taste

The professional or, correctly speaking, popular theatre in Gujarat held its ground in spite of the supercilious contempt of the literary aristocracy for it. But, in course of time the theatre all

Portrait (In Indian Style)

—Miss Prabha Desai (Sir J. J. School of Art).

over India had to face a more organised invasion from the film. Nowhere in the world has the film strangulated the stage except in India. It is not the film, but the world which it has entered before its time that should be held guilty of the strangulation of the stage.

The film ought to have, as it has done in other countries, found its legitimate place in the democracy of art. But, in India there is no democracy of art. The film should not trust the popular interest which is erratic and extravagant and which has proved treacherous to and remorselessly let down the stage. In order to stay in India the film should stabilise its position as an instrument of art, culture and instruction, but should not strive to exist merely as a medium of cheap entertainment.

Need Of Reorganisation

The stage has struggled to stay against odds by inserting, in most of the cases, the silver screen behind its proscenium. Though it harbours drama at times, it has been forced by circumstances to tolerate violation of its sanctity by burlesque and buffoonery, presented under the veil of drama and by acrobatic feats and sword-dances masquerading as the classical dance of India. The variety entertainment, which of late has been its frequent visitor, is an undeserving successor of drama.

Mr. James Agate—the well-known dramatic-critic made in the "Sunday Times" of 17-11-40 some useful suggestions for reconstruction of the British stage. Few people in India will emulate him in his love for the theatre. Ireland has pioneered a movement for the foundation of the Gaelic drama. But, India is not in a mood to envisage the problem of reviving her stage. The modern trends like the literary drama and its seasonal amateur stage are a menace to its very existence.

Apathy Of State

The professional stage has sufficient scope for refinement and readjustment. Though it is disintegrating, it must form the nucleus of the revivalistic movement. The theatrical art has received no impetus from the Government. It was not included in the programme of the Congress Ministries, because nothing came out of the three deputations which waited upon three different Ministers during the Congress regime in Bombay. Prizes notified by the Government of the United Provinces and the Bihar Provincial War Committee for the production of dramas on the war should not be mistaken as symptoms of the sudden awakening of the Government in the art.

Art-minded Also

Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh rightly remarked, in his presidential address at the Journalists' section of the All-India Motion Pictures Congress at Lahore, that the industry needed a much greater influx of educated industrialists. The development of the film in India as a medium of art, culture and education demands industrialists who are educated and are also art-minded. Artists, historians and litterateurs should also be represented on the Film Advisory Board along with the film-journalists suggested by Mr. Ghosh.

Noteworthy Exception

In his illuminating address before the Bihar and Orissa Research Society on March 7, Mr. G. Yazdani, the Director of Archaeology, Hyderabad State pointed out how and when the art of painting originated in the Deccan and attained its high water mark in the Ajanta-frescoes. Western India has fully appreciated the art-traditions of Ajanta and exploited them as the basis of her school of modern India paining.

The School of Art, Bombay, which has built its distinctive traditions of Indian art, has made noteworthy contribution to the growth of modern Indian painting. Mr. V. R. Rao is, therefore, perfectly right in asserting in his letter which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" of 31-3-41 that the Bombay School of Indian painting has developed and retained its individuality and not embraced the so-called All-India style of Bengal. Anyone who sets his foot on the soil of Bombay after the birth of its School of Indian painting should not venture to attack its integrity directly or indirectly.

New Groups

Appreciation, by some of the artists of Bombay, of the advantages of working in groups and of the necessity of inaugurating a free art movement, is clearly manifest in the formation of the Artists' Club. Growth of art demands such more endeavours. The club championed the cause of the whole art-world of Bombay by promptly protesting in a public meeting convened by it, against the proposed levy of profession tax by the Municipal Corporation. Artists ought to be conscious of and ready to fight for their rights and privileges. The club should, before it stabilises its position, develop strength to withstand some fitful spells of rough weather.

The apathy of the Gujarati community and particularly its literary section towards the Gujarati artists residents in Bombay and the suburbs has prompted the emergence of the Gujarati Artists Society which ought to have been formed much earlier. The new society will safeguard the interests of the Gujarati artists of Bombay in their province and especially its literary world. It will induce its members to take their legitimate place in the art-movement, to offer their co-operation to other societies in their efforts for promotion of art and will also encourage them to participate in different exhibitions in as well as outside Bombay.

The society is fortunate in having Mr. Y. K. Shukla as its first president. Mr. Shukla, who is a past student of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, is a brilliant and versatile artist. He has received further training in fine arts in Rome, has been granted Diploma of the Royal Academy of Rome and has specialised in decoration, etching and wood-engraving. The last two branches of art not properly appreciated in Bombay and are almost unknown to Gujarat. He has won the prize of the Rome Academy and exhibited his paintings, etchings and wood-engravings in Italy. He has also visited the prominent Italian museums, galleries, private collections and churches. The Gujarati Artists Society could not have made a better selection than Mr. Shukla to preside over its destinies.

Why Clubs

While recently speaking at the "Sanibarer Baitha" (Saturday Club) Dr. Rajen Prasad stressed the need of club-life, because he said since the colleges of the country neglect fine arts, young men in clubs can easily learn them. It should be pointed out that a club cannot take the place of a college or an educational institution so far as teaching of fine arts is concerned. Why should the national movement, instead of allowing fine arts to be relegated to clubs and coteries, not include them in its programme and start a country-wide agitation for their incorporation in the educational system?

Nobody's Monopoly

While commenting, in the "Listener", on the British Broadcasting Corporation's action of putting working men and women behind the microphone in an industrial effort programme from London Mr. Williams made some interesting remarks. He said, "by bringing the common man to the microphone the B.B.C. demonstrates one of the highest democratic uses of radio" and then added, "the wireless carries conviction because it is not monopolised by well mannered streamlined experts". The radio-authorities in India ought thoroughly to democratise radio by finding out and inviting persons who have something original or instructive to say but are neither in limelight nor are "well mannered streamlined experts."

A WEEK OF WAR

The Sea Of Destiny

The Sea Of Destiny

APRIL 26.

Speaking at the English-speaking Union at New York a few days ago. Lord Halifax described the present time as "the darkest days that mankind has known." The events of the last week amply bear out that grim foreboding.

While one must not judge too harshly the action of the Greek armies on the Epirus and Macedonian fronts in capitulating last Tuesday on their own initiative and without the cognisance either of the Commander-in-Chief or the Greek Government, it cannot be gainsaid that this unconditional surrender has gravely jeopardised the position of the British Expeditionary Force.

At the moment of writing—"a moment big with fate" to quote Lord Halifax again—the Imperial Army is holding with the loyal remnant of the Greek troops the historic pass of Thermopylae. But its position is obviously precarious and another evacuation now shares it in the face Norway, France, Libya, and now Greece. One does not know the exact strength of the Imperial troops assembled in the Balkans but they must be pretty considerable and the Royal Navy will have to bear the burden of another Dunkirk: one hopes that at least the withdrawal will be as successful as it Dunkirk.

No Disgrace

It is too early yet to assess the full consequences of the disaster that has overtaken Yugoslavia, Greece and her Ally. But let us realise the worst and face stark realities. Yugoslavia is not only defeated but disintegrated. It is futile to expect any gorilla warfare on the part even of the brave Serbians in view of the overwhelming and barbaric might of the Nazi conquerors.

The Hellenese fought gallantly for six long months against great odds and inflicted severe losses upon the Fascist aggressors. They have covered themselves with undying glory and their names like those of their classical forefathers will forever live in history. The knockout blow the blitzkrieg has given them carries with it no disgrace, as the Germans themselves will readily admit. King George of Greece and his Government is at present in Crete from which they have declared their determination to continue the fight. But it will be merely moral and nominal. Greece as a power is "hors de combat" and finally out of the war picture.

But let us remember in gratitude that it was the heroism of Greece which changed the picture of war in favour of the democracies six months ago. Let us visualise the situation at the end of October 1940, when the Duce in the plenitude of his audacity gave a two hour ultimatum to the late General Metaxas. A man of lesser guts would have kunckled under that threat and meekly signed on the dotted line.

Epic In Arms

But the Greek Dictator refused to compromise his country's integrity and honour even though the Axis seemed utterly invincible then. He not only resisted the Italian army but routed it out from Greek soil. It was the brave and picturesque Evzones who first revealed the clay feet within the Fascist highboots. It was they who proved that David can stand up to Goliath. And finally it was their successful resistance which indirectly made possible the brilliant British offensive in the Western Desert.

The British have retreated almost to their original positions on the Egyptian frontier and the Greek resistance is now finally crushed under the wheels of the Nazi Juggernaut. The Axis colossus looms all-powerful again. But even in this hour of seeming defeat, the memory of the last six months is there to sustain all lovers of democracy. The Greeks have written an epic in arms, which will remain immortal in spite of its tragic end.

Now the decks are cleared again for the principal fight of the war programme. The two main adversaries stand face to face, the Nazis with Europe under their heel and the British with most of the rest of the world behind their back. One more round (staged in the Balkans) has gone in favour of Hitler but his opponent proverbially does not know when he is beaten. He is game, full of fight and very much in the ring still.

Turkey Encircled

Speaking purely from a military point of view, the Nazis deserve full marks for their Balkan victory. It is true that they have had to pay a stiff price (the exact nature of which we will not know until the end of the war) for their blitzkrieg but then they have always been lavish with human fodder. No casualties are too many for them if they can gain their end.

Which they have for the time being. But the Balkan campaign is not the real, ultimate end of Hitler. It is only the first step in the Drive To The East. And it is yet a long, long way that he has to travel to Baghdad or to Suez.

A glance at the map on this page shows that Hitler is to-day master of most of the Mediterranean shore except on the east. His Balkan victories have enabled him to command the Adriatic as well as the Aegean and to close the Dardanelles if he so desires. It goes without saying that he will lose no time in capturing the small islands which dot the Aegean Sea thus encircling Turkey. Indeed the main result of the Balkan victory is to isolate Turkey strategically.

That country will now find it increasingly difficult to resist the diplomatic pressure of Hitler and I should not be surprised if it passes finally in the Totalitarian orbit, situated as it is between the Scylla of Stalin and the Charybdis of Hitler. This is not to say that Turkey will not fight if Hitler's greed gets the better of his discretion and if he encroaches upon the territorial integrity of Turkey. I am absolutely convinced that in that case the Turks will fight. But only in that and Hitler knows when to hold his hand.

Three Sturdy Sentinels

The coils of the Nazi python hold the Mediterranean lands in its evil grip but paradoxically enough the British Navy rules supreme over the Mediterranean Sea itself. The "Mare Nostrum" has only proved the grave of Mussolini's spick and span Armada and even the Luftwaffe beats its wings in vain in search of its prey over its blue and tranquil waters.

Malta, Cyprus and now Crete stand like three sturdy sentinels almost in a straight line drawn east to west across the middle of the Middle Sea, while Gibraltar and Port Said hermetically seal its two exits. As long as those bases are in British hands, the Mediterranean will remain British and the Axis legions spread along its shores will know no peace.

Throughout history the Mediterranean has been known as the Sea Of Destiny. It was around its shores that ancient civilisation took its birth. It was in its bosom that the city republics of Greece flourished and the glory that was ancient Rome saw its heyday. And it appears to me that the Mediterranean is once again destined to play a decisive role in the fortunes of this war, which means in the fate of humanity

I suggested above that Hitler will probably not be rash enough to strike at Turkey, which is a different proposition from any of the little neutrals he has so far trampled upon in his stride. This means that the only way he can drive to the east is by invadng Egypt and/or Syria. The former invasion is not only already halted at Sollum but things are bound to become gradually uncomfortable for the invaders owing to lack of adequate supplies due to the British mastery of the Mediterranean.

That is why a terrific pressure is being exerted both upon Madrid and Vichy to allow the passage of German troops through their respective territories. Their "permission" may be forced at the point of the bayonet but Gibraltar is still there guarding the narrow straits like an eagle. Hence Hitler's next step after coercing General Franco into acquiescence to the passage of German troops through the Iberian Peninsula will probably be to launch a full-scale attack upon that historic fortress.

Mastery Over Sea

In addition, or alternately, it is open to Hitler to strike through Syria, which under the mandate of a defeated France is already seething with Axis intrigues. The Syrians have no love of Nazism and the French troops in Syria are reported to be largely pro-de Gaulle. But this does not mean much in the present state of French demoralisation and it is even likely that Syria may be dangled as a bait to Turkey if she breaks off her present relations with Britain.

Even so the problem of transporting troops to Syria remains and Nazi strategy returns to its starting point. Hitler's mechanized divisions have so far proved matchless. Goering's Luftwaffe has proved past master in showering death and destruction upon its victims while Admiral Raeder's submarines, too, have taken a deadly toll of British shipping But all these combined together avail naught before Britain's absolute power over the High Seas.

"The Navy will pull us through", observed Lord Chatfield recently. That is a remark rich with meaning. The Mediterranean is at present geographically an Axis Lake but strategically it belongs to Britain It is now going to be a straight fight between a hemmed-in British Navy and an encircling German army and air force. And on the outcome of this fight depends the future of the war. That is why I say that the Mediterranean will once again prove the Sea of Destiny.

By

N. G. JOG

Whither Turkey?

PRESIDENT INEUNO
Whither bound?

Ineunu Leaves For Unknown Destination!

VICHY, April 26.

President Ineunu of Turkey left Ankara late last night, says an Ankara despatch to the Vichy News Agency.

He was seen off at the station by the Prime Minister, Chief of the General Staff, all Cabinet Ministers and a number of Deputies.

The aim of the journey and the destination were not revealed, the despatch adds.—Reuter.

VON PAPEN IN BERLIN

VON PAPEN, GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY, ARRIVED IN BERLIN ON FRIDAY, STATES THE OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY WHICH ADDS THAT IT IS THOUGHT THAT HE WILL STAY OVER THE WEEK-END.—REUTER.

HITLER'S HESS
What is he up to in Spain?

ON AFRICAN FRONTS

Fort Mota Captured; Italian Officers Taken Prisoner

CAIRO, April 26.

Fort Mota in Abyssinia together with twelve Italian officers and many hundreds of Italian Colonial troops have been captured. These facts are given in the latest British war "communique" issued from the General Headquarters to-day.

The "communique" says:—

LIBYA: In the Tobruk area an enemy concentration was successfully broken up by the accuracy and weight of our artillery fire. About Sollum our patrol and artillery activity has been intensified causing the enemy considerable losses.

ABYSSINIA: The operations about Dessie are continuing and further penetration has been made of positions covering the town from the south. A considerable patriot force is now co-operating in the area. On April 24th troops of the Sudan Defence Force captured Fort Mota taking prisoner twelve Italian officers and many hundreds of Italian Colonial troops, also two guns and a quantity of war material.

Further south operations in all areas are proceeding satisfactorily.

A STRATEGY

Discussing the North African situation the naval correspondent of Stockholm's "Tidningen" says that if the British Navy successfully hampers Italo-German sea communications in North Africa, this will not only actively help the defence of Egypt, but will eventually isolate the Italian and German land forces

NAZIS HEADING FOR ATHENS

"British Withdrawal In Greece Continues"

LONDON, April 26.

A German High Command communique claimed this morning that German mechanised forces passed through a town thirty miles on the road from Athens. Other reports confirm that the Empire forces are being hard pressed in this vicinity. According to a Cairo communique, "The British withdrawal in Greece continues."—Reuter.

R. A. F. MEN AT TOBRUK CONTINUED TO PLAY

Cricket Under Shadow Of Nazi Bombers!

8 German Planes Brought Down; Benghazi Raided

LONDON, April 26.

The R. A. F. ground staff at Tobruk were playing cricket when a raid warning sounded. They paused to don helmets and then resumed the game.

The Air Ministry News Service, reporting this, says that the spirits of the Tobruk force is high. The ground troops have had a grandstand view of four big air battles. On one occasion shouts of "One, Two, Three" up to eight accompanied the crackle of machine-guns from Hurricane fighters as they dashed in and out amid the German raiders bringing down eight and damaging others. Four of the German bombers and four Messerschmitt fighters were shot down.

DESULTORY ATTACKS

British casualties were nil when Tobruk was attacked, it is learned in London. The attack was made by infantry at dawn on Thursday with artillery support. The attack was broken by fire before it reached the defences and many enemy were killed. Desultory attacks against the western part of the defences continued all Thursday without success. During the day five officers and 125 other ranks were captured.

BENGHAZI RAIDED

A further heavy raid was made on Benghazi on Thursday night, says an R. A. F. Middle East communique. Direct hits were registered on the mole. There were near misses on a tanker, a merchantship and a tug. Fires were started near military buildings. On the return journey the aircraft bombed and machine-gunned an enemy convoy near Eleargub, eighteen miles from Benghazi. All the bombs burst among the enemy vehicles causing two loud explosions and four very large bright fires.

AERODROME MACHINE-GUNNED

Motor transport and enemy troop concentrations near Akrome and Derna were also attacked British fighters machine-gunned the aerodrome at Combolcia in Abyssinia, the communique continues, and destroyed two Italian fighters on the ground. Enemy troops were attacked at Jimma and Argio. One British fighter is missing from these operations.

TWENTY-ONE TO SIX!

The principal feature of air fighting in the Middle East during the past week was the extent to which the R. A. F. assumed the offensive in North Africa while the Germans confined their efforts mainly to the Tobruk area. There were big air battles over Tobruk area on four days namely on the 19th, 22nd, 23rd and 24th April.

The Germans lost 21 machines in these battles while the British in the whole North African area lost only six on the same days. In contrast with the concentration of the Axis over Tobruk the R. A. F. was active along the whole coast of Libya. Derna was raided five times and the Gazala aerodrome four times when a number of aircraft were destroyed on the ground. Benghazi was heavily raided on four occasions. One ship received a direct hit and others were severely damaged in an early morning raid on April 22nd. At least a dozen large fires were started during another raid late that night.

37 AIRCRAFT DESTROYED

Even heavier blows were struck at the Axis life line to the Libyan front during three heavy night raids on Tripoli. Fifteen tons of bombs were dropped on Tripoli during the night of April 18th, ten tons on the 20th while on the 22nd a large ship was straddled by a stick of bombs.

Thirtyseven German and Italian aircraft were destroyed in Greece during the week ending April 24th and twentyfive in Cyrenaica. In addition many others were severely damaged and probably destroyed during the R. A. F's. raids on aerodromes in Greece and Cyrenaica. From all the operations in the Middle East including Abyssinia and Malta during this period twentyone British aircraft are missing but five pilots are safe.—Reuter.

HITLER'S HESS IN SPAIN

Demand For Passage Of Nazi Troops To Gibraltar

GIBRALTAR, April 26.

Reports of the arrival in Spain of Rudolf Hess, Hitler's Deputy, have caused considerable speculation at Gibraltar. The object of the visit is believed to be a demand for the passage through Spain from France of Nazi Panzer divisions to Gibraltar. The rock is ready for a sieze by land, sea and air. The appointment of Lord Gort as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gibraltar in succession to Sir Clive Liddell has caused a sensation.

Ominous Sings For Spain And Portugal

A message from Zurich (Switzerland) states:—

Inspired circles in Berlin are adopting towards Spain, Portugal and Turkey exactly the same attitude as that adopted towards Norway, Holland and Belgium before they were invaded, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Basler Nachrichten."

The allegations are stressed that the British intend establishing themselves in Portugal. It is declared that it is necessary not only to exclude British influence from the Iberian Peninsula but also to prevent Britain from establishing a foothold on the Continent. Every European State, it is said, must take part in an United Europe under German domination. The Correspondent adds that while the same arguments applied to Turkey, "the declarations appear particularly applicable to Spain and Portugal and the inspired circles declare that there will be no pause in military developments."

SPANISH AMBASSADOR'S TALK WITH DARLAN

A Vichy message states:—

The Spanish Ambassador in Vichy had long talks with Admiral Darlan to-day. Political circles in Vichy to-day say that the French Ambassador to Madrid is being recalled for a Conference on the international situation with Marshal Petain.—Reuter.

RIOTS WILL RUIN THE POOR!

Police Open Fire Twice

Several Cases Of Incendiarism And 20 Casualties On Saturday

ARRESTS TOTAL NEARLY THOUSAND; GOVERNOR TOURS RIOT AREA

As the day advanced on Saturday, a number of cases of attempted incendiarism and looting were reported from several places in the city.

The rigid vigilance of the police and prompt action wherever there was trouble proved very effective and prevented the situation from growing worse.

The police had to resort to firing twice in the course of the day which had a salutary effect and stopped the recurrence of another flare-up.

A disturbing development towards the end of the day which required tactful handling by the police arose when about 200 Pathans gathered in a mosque to offer prayers at Dimtimkar Road. Mastan Talao, a quarter of an hour before the Curfew. The police got wind of it and immediately cordoned the place as it was feared that the Pathans would attempt to effect an exit in defiance of the Curfew Order.

Upto midnight the Pathans were in the mosque and the police kept a strict watch outside to make sure that there was no breach of the peace.

A soda water bottle was thrown near a mosque at DeLisle Road in the evening which created a scare and there was a stampede. The police came on the scene and the trouble was quelled.

POLICE FIRING

At about 5-15 p.m. a man was struck with a soda water bottle at Trimbak Parsaram Street. The police made 5 arrests in this connection.

Second Bhoiwada was the scene of police firing when a defiant crowd pelted stones at Kika Street at about 5-30 p.m. The police fired one round and the crowd dispersed.

A little after this incident at IIIrd Bhoiwada some hooligans hurled missiles at the police. The police took 25 persons into custody and the trouble subsided.

At 3-45 p.m. a man was stabbed at Carnac Road. At that identical moment another was stabbed at Gulalwadi.

ATTEMPTED ARSON

At 4-45 p.m. there was a second attempt at arson at Bhandari Street. The police caught a man red-handed with a bottle of mythilated spirit. Six persons were arrested in this connection.

A hack-victoria driver was whipped mercilessly by some persons while he was looking out for a fare. He had to be taken to hospital.

20 CASUALTIES

The total number of casualties reported till 10 p.m. on Saturday was 20. In the J. J. Hospital there were eleven cases of stabbing and assault. In the G. T. Hospital there were nine.

GOVERNOR AT POLICE H.Q.

It is learnt that the Governor of Bombay, Sir Roger Lumley, had a conference with the Police Commissioner late on Friday night. His Excellency was at the Police Head Office for a considerable time and made a careful study of the situation after which a communique was issued that the authorities were instructed to take drastic measures to prevent further breach of the peace in the city.

On Saturday His Excellency toured the affected areas for nearly an hour in the evening in the company of the Commissioner of Police. His Excellency made personal enquiries at various points about the police arrangements taken for the strict enforcement of the curfew and prevention of breaches of peace.

THOUSAND ARRESTS

The total number of arrests made by the police since the outbreak of the riots upto midnight on Saturday is understood to be nearly a thousand.

The troops called out to 'stand by' for an emergency were stationed at the Police Head Office.

The police kept an unceasing vigil and nobody was allowed to violate the prohibitory orders.

The drastic measures taken by the police were responsible for the situation remaining under control.

Situation During Day

The tension at Chakla Street continued to remain tense till 5 p.m. A man was stabbed at the junction of Mohammedalli Road and Carnac Road and he was brought to the G. T. Hospital.

Repeated stone-throwing was resorted to in this locality since the morning and the Police and the Armed Guard kept a continuous vigil in the locality.

Heaps of rags were reported to have been collected and set aflame around a building at Bhandari Street in the afternoon. As the fire was being extinguished, stones were thrown. The Police had to open fire, which had a salutary effect on the mob.

IRANI SHOP STONED

At 2-30 p.m., an Irani shop, at Princess Street, was stoned. Deputy Commissioners Wilson and Kampte went to the spot. The Police resorted to a mild lathi charge and arrested ten persons. The trouble then immediately subsided.

One man was stabbed at Nagpada Mohalla another man was reported to have been assaulted near Jakeria Masjid to-day. The man was immediately removed to the G. T. Hospital. Still another man, stated to have been stabbed overnight, was brought this morning to the G. T. Hospital.

THE SITUATION AT CHAKLA STREET NEAR DHOBI GULLI, A JUNCTION DIVIDING TWO COMPACT HINDU AND MUSLIM AREAS, THREATENED TO BE SERIOUS AT 10-15 A.M. WHEN SODA-WATER BOTTLES AND STONES CRISS-CROSSED.

IMMEDIATELY THE MILITARY ARRIVED ON THE SCENE AND THE MISSILES DISAPPEARED. THERE WAS HOWEVER NO DAMAGE AND NO INJURIES.

THE POLICE GOT SCENT OF THE PREPARATIONS BEING MADE FOR A REGULAR BATTLE NEAR THE LOCALITY. AT 12 NOON A BUILDING AT CHAKLA STREET WAS RUMMAGED AND A GUNNY-BAG FULL OF BRICK-BATS WAS FOUND. TWENTY-ONE PERSONS WERE ARRESTED IN THE BUILDING BY THE PYDHONIE POLICE.

Two cases of looting were reported in the Maharbourie section at 9 a.m. to-day. An oil shop at Kandewadi was ransacked and oil worth Rs. 4 spilt on the road.

An attempt to loot a cloth-shop at Bhuleswar was foiled by the timely arrival of the police.

Altogether 23 rounds were fired by the Police in the affected areas. A virtual hide-and-seek game had to be played for nearly two hours by the police with the groups of badmashes who popped up from one locality to another along Abdul Rehman and Sheik Memon Streets.

LADY SAVED

Heroic defence put up by a bus conductor yesterday afternoon saved a lady in a B.E.S.T bus on Mahomedali Road. Hooligans armed with sticks stopped the bus and started beating the passengers. The conductor evaded one blow, but while screening a lady got another on his arm. He was discharged from the G. T. Hospital to-day, with his arm in a sling.

Lathis and canes were freely used by the police.

Deputy Commissioner Wilson's car was damaged and Deputy Commissioner Kampte had several times to go in for new sticks.

Situation Tense In Chakla

After repeated stone throwing at Chakla Street in the morning the situation there became more tense. At Bengalipura Street, off Carnac Road stones were again thrown at about 2 p.m. and three persons were arrested by the Pydhonie Police.

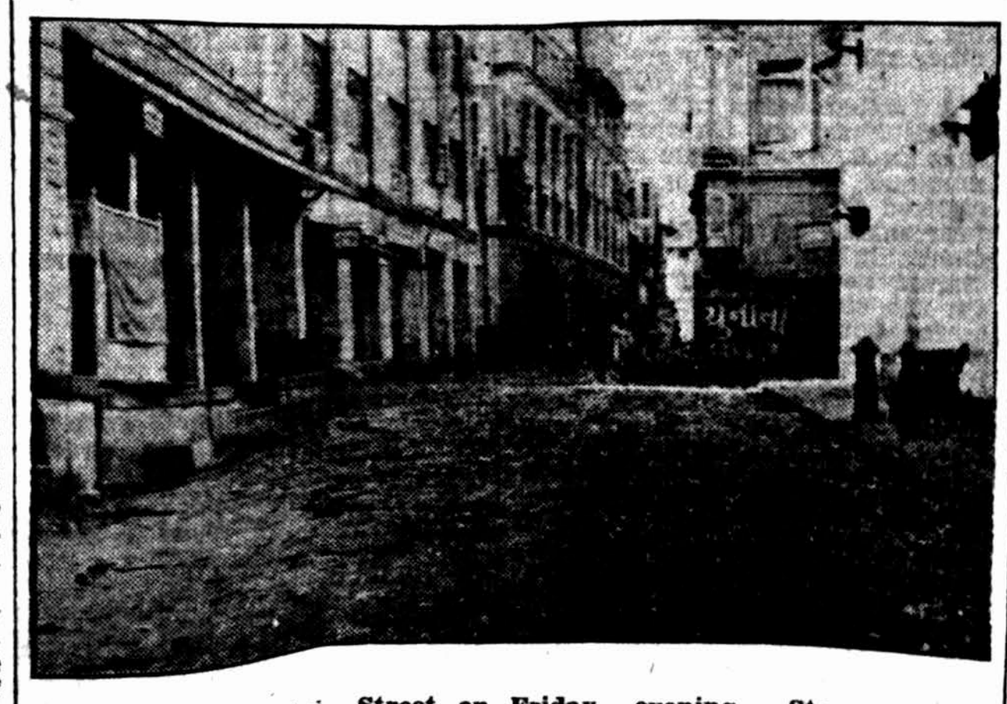
A second stabbing case was reported at about 2 p. m. at Nakuda Mohalla. The first stabbing case was reported in the morning from the same place.

RIOT VICTIM DIES.

A BEST Co., pointsman who was injured in the riots yesterday, died in the early hours of this morning in J. J. Hospital. Inquest on his body has been adjourned to 30th April.

MUSLIMS PROTEST

Some Muslims gathered at a Mosque at Madanpura last night and protested against the Curfew Order, commencing at 7 p.m. as it would interfere with their prayers. The police pacified them. The Police Commissioner had to go to the spot in order to reassure them.



A view of Mandvi Street on Friday evening. Stones and broken glass in streets.

LABOUR LEADERS' APPEAL TO CITY WORKERS

"Abstain From Orgies Of Communal Violence"

"On account of these riots it is the poor who will suffer the most," says a number of local Labour leaders in the course of a joint appeal issued to the working-class to abstain from having anything to do with the communal disturbances.

Messrs. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., (Central), R. S. Nimbkar, S. C. Joshi, M.L.C., K. N. Joglekar, V. B. Karnik, Mohammad Shaheed, Abdul Sattar, and Mrs. Maniben Mulji, the Labour leaders, have issued the following statement to the Press:

A communal riot has again started in the city.

At this time we must strain every nerve in the effort to stop violence from spreading further.

The working-class of Bombay has always been against such communal fanaticism and it has always played its part in averting such calamities.

The class-conscious workers of Bombay abhor these riots as they knew to their bitter cost that communal hatred divides society vertically and accentuates cleavage to such a degree that we are drifted far away from our cherished goal of national independence.

These riots are also great hindrances to our economic progress.

To-day, due to the war, the employers are reaping a great harvest of profit. The prices are soaring higher and higher. But the workers have yet to secure due increment in their wages. We have planned a comprehensive programme of propaganda and agitation to achieve our aforementioned object. On account of these riots, we have to postpone all our trade-union activities.

On account of these riots, it is the poor who will suffer the most and those wirepullers from behind the scenes will not be touched at all.

Hence, we would appeal to all the workers in the city to continue their usual occupation peacefully and abstain from these ruinous orgies of communal violence.

We hope that unfortunate riots will soon subside and peaceful normal be restored.

Routes For Funeral Processions

The Police Commissioner has issued an order prescribing the following route by which Muhammadan funeral processions shall pass on the way to the Muhammadan burial ground on Queen's Road:—

Ibrahim Rahimtulla Road, Pydhoni Road, Mahomedali Road, Carnac Road, 1st Lane Marine Lines, Queen's Road, Princess Street and Chandanwadi Road to the burial ground.

All Hindu funeral processions from whatever locality going to

(Continued on Page 27)

AMERICA WILL ENTER WAR!

Latest Gallup Poll Revelations

BATTLE SHIPS AND TANKS FOR BRITAIN

NEW YORK, April 26.

Eighty-two per cent of Americans believe that the United States will be involved in the war before it is over according to the latest Gallup poll taken between April 10 and 20.

This contrasts with the percentage of 59 five months ago.—Reuter.

Roosevelt On Greece

Reiterates U. S. Policy To Give Full Aid To Victims Of Aggression

WASHINGTON, April 26.

"Whatever may be the outcome of the present phase of the war in Greece, I believe the Greek people will ultimately achieve victory with regard to the political independence and the territorial integrity of their country", declared President Roosevelt.

He was addressing officials of Greek Society who had called at White House. He added that Greece could count on America's help in that high objective.

"We intend to give full effect to every nerve to cut the jugular available material aid to free peoples defending themselves against aggression," he said.

Neutrality Patrols To Be Extended

President Roosevelt appeared to be purposely enigmatic when he parried questions about convoys at his press conference on Friday afternoon, but the general impression he gave was that American "neutrality patrols" would be extended further and further into the Atlantic.

This is regarded here as at least a forward step along the path which must eventually lead to some form of convoying.

The President compared the neutrality patrols to the scouts of Americans pioneer days, who warned covered wagon caravans of the approach of Indian enemies, indicating that American warships ranging the Atlantic would similarly warn British.

It is generally agreed that Colonel Knox and Mr. Cordell Hull foreshadowed convoys in their speeches yesterday and President Roosevelt gave an unqualified affirmative answer when asked if they had spoken for him.

It is well understood that for political reasons President Roosevelt, at the same time everyone here, seems to realise that convoys are the only ways by which American undertakings to Britain can be fully carried out if sinkings in the Atlantic continue at the present rate.—Reuter

America Building 6 New Battleship's

WASHINGTON, April 26.

The American Navy is building six powerful battle-cruisers—a new type for the United States—as part of the huge two-ocean fleet programme.

No details are available regarding these ships but it is disclosed that they will cost 320 million dollars or 53 million dollars.

Tanks For Britain

Tanks are rolling off production lines in Detroit from a plant five city blocks long and two blocks wide and big enough to produce a thousand passenger cars daily, says the New York "Times". Four months ago the Pilot Model M3, a twenty-five ton medium tank which the Chrysler Corporation is building for the Government, was only a bundle of blue prints. It now rolls off the assembly line fully armed and ready for combat. Remarkable as the machine itself are its manoeuvrability over almost any conceivable type of ground and its greater and more versatile fire power. More remarkable still, adds the newspaper, are its speed and the exactness of its production.—Reuter.

Planes Will Not Rust On U. S. A. Shores

BUENOS AIRES, April 26.

Mr. Norman Armour, The United States Ambassador, addressing the British Society said that Americans, being a practical people, it was safe to assume that having devoted their strength and resources to produce planes, ships and munitions, they were not going to permit them to rust on the shores of the United States or rest at the bottom of the Atlantic. Mr. Armour continued, "Those supplies will reach their destination. You have our President's word and he speaks for an United and determined people".—Reuter.

Likely Strike In General Motors Works

WASHINGTON, April 26.

A strike threatens the vast General Motors Corporation which is partly engaged in Defence orders. Frances Perkins, the Minister of Labour, has notified this to the Defence Mediation Board. The Labour Department stated on Friday that the notification followed reports that up to midnight, fortyone out of sixty-one factories had voted for a strike.—Reuter.

SWEETEST STUFF THEY EVER SAW

New Fighter Plane 'American Thunderbolt'

NEW YORK, April 26.

A new American fighter plane, called the "Republic Thunderbolt", with a fighting ceiling of 40,000 feet will be coming off the assembly lines of the Republic Aviation Corporation's Plant of Long Island says the "New York Daily News".

The plane has the dimensions of a light bomber and its fire power is superior to any European single-seater fighter. The 'Thunderbolt' is powered with 2,000 horsepower engine and is officially designated "fourseven".

The Assistant Under Secretary for war recently described it as "the sweetest stuff you ever saw" —Reuter

CONVOYING SUPPLIES TO BRITAIN

No Decision Taken Yet But Country Favours It

WASHINGTON, April 26.

The question of convoying supplies to Britain is again being discussed in Washington. The "New York Times" comments that President Roosevelt has taken no definite decision regarding the use of convoy and says when the President takes the country fully into his confidence, he will find top heavy support for the use of convoys.—*Reuter.*

R. A. F. Direct Another Heavy Attack On Tripoli

Bomb Warehouse, Seaplane Hangar And Government Offices

CAIRO, April 26.

Tripoli harbour was again attacked on Thursday night by the R.A.F. bombers, says an additional Middle East communique, issued on Friday night.

Direct hits were registered on warehouse, seaplane hangar and Government offices.

Further details are now available of the heavy raid on Benghazi on Tuesday night. Fires were caused at many points and direct hits registered on the mole and quays. A convoy of motor transport, moving west, was heavily bombed. Fires were started and considerable damage was caused.

The 'communique' adds that all British aircraft engaged in these operations returned safely.—Reuter.

De Valera Calls On People To Be Ready For Invasion

DUBLIN, April 26.

The first notice that Eire would get of an attack would be the attack itself declared Mr. de Valera urging people to co-operate with the evacuation authorities who have already registered some quarter million Dubliners prepared to leave when ordered.

Addressing Fianna Fail meeting Mr. de Valera said there were a quarter million men in the army and local defence units and all that they wanted was equipment to make the army as valiant in the defence of their liberties as any army in the world.

If they had the equipment they could get more men.—Reuter.

SOVIET-JAPANESE PACT RATIFIED

LONDON, April 25.

The Emperor of Japan to-day (Friday) ratified the Pact of neutrality between Soviet Russia and Japan and approved relative declaration signed in Moscow by the plenipotentiaries of both powers according to the Moscow Radio.

On the Soviet side the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. ratified the Pact in Moscow, the announcer added. The Pact comes into force as from to-day.—Reuter.

German Economic Mission To Tokio

TOKIO, April 26.

A German Economic Mission arrived here this (Saturday) morning. The mission is headed by Dr. Helmut Wohltat, Director-General of the German four-year plan. It was met at the station by Mr. Ohashi, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs and other Foreign Office Officials, the German Ambassador and members of the Embassy Staff".

Discussions with Japanese businessmen are expected to begin at the end of April.—Reuter.

FRANCE-THAILAND TREATY

TOKIO, April 26.

It is understood in authoritative quarters in Tokyo, according to the Japanese Agency, Domei.

A peace treaty on the basis of Japan's mediation terms accepted on March 11 by France and Thailand will shortly be concluded between the two countries.—Reuter.

Vichy Cabinet

LONDON, April 26.

Reports state that the Vichy Cabinet is meeting to-day under the presidentship of Marshal Petain to hear Admiral Darlan's report regarding his recent visit to occupied France.—Reuter.

GREEK GOVT.'S INSTRUCTIONS TO CIVIL SERVANTS

LONDON, April 26.

The Greek Cabinet at a meeting held in Crete instructed all Greek Government officials and civil servants to remain at their posts on the mainland, according to the Swiss radio.—Reuter.

ARGENTINE CABINET DISCUSSES WAR SITUATION

BUENOS AIRES, April 25.

A Cabinet meeting was urgently summoned on Friday by Senor Castillo, Acting President of Argentina at his residence.

Afterwards he told newspapermen that "important and serious questions affecting Argentina and determined by the European War" had been discussed.

He said that the Cabinet had decided to adopt necessary measure which will be decreed by the administration.—Reuter.

NO DISSENSIONS BETWEEN BRITAIN & AUSTRALIA

Acting Prime Minister's Reassurance

SYDNEY, April 26.

German allegations of dissension between Britain and Australia were denounced by Mr. Fadden, Acting Prime Minister in a statement here to-day (Saturday). He said "Australia stands solidly behind Britain in this war and is proud to be associated with the British and Greek troops in the Balkan Sector. Australia is fighting as one Empire Team which will pull its full weight until victory comes. There will never be half-hearted allegiance to the cause to which we have given our support".

Mr. Fadden suggested that the Nazis should try another line instead of an "intense propaganda drive" to tell Germany and neutral countries that trouble had arisen between Britain and Australia and he added that Parliament meets early in May to decide how to make a greater effort than anything achieved hitherto. —Reuter.

A War Of Endurance

Nazi Successes Are Meaningless Unless Fuehrer Overwhelms Commonwealth

Halifax Explains Why Britain Undertook Campaign In Balkans

ATLANTA, April 26.

"Hitler has paid dearly for what he got", declared the British Ambassador, Lord Halifax, defending Britain's policy of sending aid to Greece in a speech here on Friday evening.

He said, "We were well aware that we could not hope to bring a force to assist the Greeks in any way comparable to what the Germans could bring against us, but this war will be one of endurance and quite apart from the natural impulse in favour of helping those who so gallantly espoused the cause of freedom there were sound military reasons for our intervention."

We knew that Hitler was anxious to avoid fighting in the Balkans in order not to break the smooth flow of supplies from those countries, which are most important to him and the fact that your enemy wants to avoid a certain action is generally good reason for obliging him to take it.

The Allies have given up no ground without exacting losses, human and material on a scale that will not be without effect when known in Germany.

Speaking of Egypt Lord Halifax did not doubt that Generals Wavell and Cunnigham, "who have not much to learn about the art of war", could be relied upon to turn the present situation to the best advantage. He denied that the United States policy of all aid short of war was contrary to international law.

Unique Help

"The conception of neutrality as forbidding distinction between the innocent and guilty is not the original basis of neutral obligations. Any neutral country is entirely justified in giving assistance to victims of aggression. You are helping us in a fashion and form, I believe, unique in history.

You are doing this not only because you believe you are defending the direct interests of the United States against a world domination, but because you realise that the future of humanity will be black indeed unless the Nazi system can be mastered and destroyed".

Lord Halifax alluded to the weapons of sea power and industrial strength, which "work silently and gradually but their effect will be more and more felt through the growing scarcity of vital war materials in Germany and by bringing British air strength first to equality and then to superiority".

No Joy In Germany

Speaking of Hitler's long and amazing run of victories, Lord Halifax pointed out that all information from Germany showed that there was no joy in the hearts of the German people, who were profoundly concerned to see the end.

"Why are they not more elated? Because they know that Hitler has not won the only victory that can be decisive and because they have an uneasy feeling that he cannot win it. Without final victory against the British Commonwealth all else avails him nothing.

Hitler is, therefore, straining every nerve to cut the jugular vein of British resistance represented by merchant shipping. But there is no reason to think if you can help us quickly enough we won't be able to checkmate his efforts".

Lord Halifax concluded by referring to the miraculous increase in production at American shipyards at the end of the last war until they outstepped the German destruction rate and said, "Since then industrial processes have improved. I will not be surprised when you get matters into shape if even that record is broken."—Reuter.

Lives Of Hundreds Of Italian Women & Children In Danger

Sequel To Duke Of Aosta's Refusal To Surrender Under Nazi Pressure

CAIRO, April 26.

The Duke of Aosta's refusal of the British surrender terms is believed in usually well-informed circles here to be due to Nazi pressure.

His refusal means that the lives of several hundreds of Italian women and children are endangered since while hostilities are still progressing the British cannot detach forces to guard civilians, nevertheless considerable number of civilians have been brought from outlying districts into Addis Ababa.

There is no indication that the Ethiopians are trying to revenge themselves for the oppression of the last five years, but some deserters from Italian native forces are forming themselves into marauding bands.

The fall of Dessie would mean that the Italians would either have to try a retreat east-ward towards French Somaliland, where they would be in danger of being cut off in the rear or else continue the purposeless flight along the road north-ward from Dessie. If they took the latter course they would be squeezed by a pincer movement, since the British forces advancing from the north are now pressing upon the great natural fortress of Amba Alagi 9,000 feet high and 200 miles from Dessie.—Reuter.

FEW MILES WITHIN DESSIE

CAIRO, April 26.

South African troops advancing from Addis Ababa are now within a few miles of Dessie—the jub of the supply system of what remains of Italian East Africa.—Reuter.

OUTRAGE IN SHANGHAI INTERNMENT CAMP

Commander Of "Doomed Battalion" Assassinated

SHANGHAI, April 26.

Colonel Hsuh Chin Yuan, who commanded the Chinese "Doomed Battalion," which beat off the Japanese for four days in Shanghai three years ago, has been stabbed to death in an internment camp in the International Settlement.

Four men sprang on him from the ranks during a gymnastic parade. Major Zaung his Second-in-Command was also stabbed. It is believed that the outrage was politically inspired.—Reuter.

Sir R. O'Connor An Italian Prisoner

CAIRO, April 25.

It is learned that General Sir Richard O'Connor and Lieut.-Col. John Combe who were taken prisoners in Cyrenaica this month are in a prison of war camp in central Italy.—Reuter.

America Recognises Yugoslav Refugee Govt

WASHINGTON, April 26.

Mr. Cordell Hull declared on Friday that the United States will continue to recognise the Yugoslav refugee Government and M. Constyantin Fotinch as its Minister in Washington.—Reuter.

Nazi Steamer Leaves For Unknown Destination

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 25

Fuel-laden German steamer "Babitonga," 4422 tons is reported to have left Santos on Friday for an unknown destination.—Reuter.

Axis Activity In Mexico

Anti-Semitic Campaign Reported

LONDON, April 22.

The "Daily Telegraph" publishes the following:

Further details of the spread of Axis propaganda in Mexico and the penetration of the country by German "technicians" have just reached London.

This campaign has been combined with attempts to create trouble beween the United States and Mexico. One Axis-inspired report, which was widely circulated, was that plans were in existence in the United States for the establishment of a republic in Lower California and for detaching the Northern States from Mexico. An anti-Semitic campaign has also been reported. This has led to increased vigilance by the Mexican Government over foreigners.

According to a press report, about 400 Germans are believed to have entred Mexico during any year of the war. Many were salesmen, technicians and professional men.

"TONIC EFFECT ON TURKEY"

Sequel To Arrival Of Br. Forces In Iraq

Cedric Salter cabled to the "Daily Mail" from Istanbul on April 21:

The announcement of the arrival in Basra of substantial British forces has had a tonic effect on Turkish opinion.

The danger threatening Turkey's communications through Iraq and Syria to the British in Egypt and India has been a source of considerable uneasiness during the past month.

Much more anxiety has been felt in Turkey during the last few weeks at Sayyid Rashid's 'coup' in Iraq than at the collapse of Yugoslavia and the Allied retreat in Greece—both of which it is felt here, have little influence on the final outcome of the war.

The arrival of British troops in Iraq will, it is thought, put an end to Nazi and Italian agitators who are preparing the ground for Axis penetration in Western Asia.

They will also secure necessary air and military bases through which British help to Turkey can be sent in the event of a German attack from the west.

Meanwhile preliminary arrangements for the evacuation of a considerable part of the civil population of Thrace have been completed.

Balkan Campaign Gave Us Valuable Time

LONDON, April 26.

Mr. Amery, speaking at Birmingham, expressed doubt whether the enemy will make any further progress in Libya.

He declared that by the Balkans campaign valuable time was gained for India to build up her munitions and industry and equip her armies and for America to realise what war meant.—Reuter.

SURVIVORS OF "RAJPUTANA" ARRIVE IN CANADA

Merchant Cruiser Torpedoed Without Warning, Says Captain

LONDON, April 25.

A message from an east coast Canadian port states that 12 officers and 22 seamen—Canadian survivors of the armed merchant cruiser "Rajputana", recently sunk by enemy action—have arrived in Canada.

The first torpedo struck the "Rajputana" at 5-52 without warning stated Commander Cross. It entered the engine-room, stopping the engines and extinguishing the ship's lights. No one saw the attacker.

The ship listed to port and the engines submerged within ten minutes, but the vessel stopped sinking at a certain depth.

The Commander added: "We might have made port, if we had been left alone, but the submarine attacked again two hours later on the starboard side."

The "Rajputana" opened fire, but the submarine was sighted for only a moment. The crew then abandoned the ship which sank within an hour and a half after the second torpedo.

War Minister's Daughter Leads In Condemning Amery

(From "Sentinel" Correspondent).

LONDON, April 25.

Under the Chairmanship of Miss Janet Margesson, daughter of the War Minister, a meeting was held when a resolution was passed condemning Mr. Amery's Statement in the Commons as constituting a denial of the birth right of the Indian people to independence and opposed to freedom and democracy.

It will be remembered that although a socialist, Miss Margesson refused to join the Labour Party.

Greek Legation Staff In Sofia Leaves For Turkey

ROME, April 26.

The Greek Minister with the legation staff in Sofia has left for Turkey, according to the Official Italian New Agency quoting a Sofia despatch.—Reuter.

Combined Italo-German Attack On Tobruk

CAIRO, April 25.

The latest Axis attack on Tobruk consisted of an infantry of which 50 per cent were Germans whereas previously the Italians and Germans attacked separately.

British armoured patrols have taken the initiative in the area around Sollum which itself has become a sort of no-mans-land.—Reuter.

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Sud 1, 1997
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 29, 1360
Parsi: Avan 25, 1310
Hightide: 00-12; 12-52
Lowtide: 6-12; 18-40
Sunrise: 6h. 14m.
Sunset: 7h. 0m.

ART SOCIETY OF INDIA—There will be no Free Fortnightly Art Exhibition on Sunday owing to the disturbed condition of the city. The exact date of the 10th Free Fortnightly Art Exhibition will be announced later.

LECTURE ON "KARMA YOGA"—Yogiraj Umeshchandraji will deliver a lecture on the above in Ramtirth Yogashram, 448, Sandhurst Road, near Prarthana Samaj, to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ—The annual general meeting of the members of the above Samaj will be held on Sunday, the 11th May, at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) at King George English School, Dadar.

MAHIM A.R.P. COMMITTEE—First Aid Classes will be held from to-day (Sunday) at the St. Michael's High School from 11 to 12. For enrolment apply Divisional Headquarters, Palmlands, Mori Road, Mahim.

INDIAN MUSIC AT KING'S CIRCLE, MATUNGA—A concert of Indian music organised by the Bombay Municipality will be given at King's Circle, Matunga, to-day (Sunday) commencing at 5-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. V. K. Nagaokar.

A RELIGIOUS CLASS IN HINDI—Swami Sambuddhanand of Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will hold his weekly classes on the teachings of Bhagwan Shri Ramakrishna Paramahansa to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Road.

STUDENTS DEBATING CIRCLE—To-day (Sunday) there will be a conversational meeting at 4 p.m. in the City High School, Thakurdwar. Mr. C. R Talpade will speak on "Matters of the Moment". Mr. V. S. Varde will preside.

NEW MAZAGON BOYS' AND GIRLS' SCHOOL—The school will observe its Parents' Day and Prize Distribution to-day (Sunday) in the school premises, Mount Rd., Mazagon, at 5 p.m. when Mr. N. G. Limaye will preside.

TITIAN AND HIS PICTURES—Mr. J. E. Wadiatwalla will give an informal talk on "Titian and His Pictures" to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the Exhibition Room, on the 1st floor, Wadia Building, above Asquith and Lord, Esplanade Road, Fort. Entrance fee will be reduced to 8 annas for the day only.

MONTHLY FLAG SALUTATION AT CONGRESS HOUSE—The monthly flag salutation ceremony under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, when Shri Dhirajlal B. Desai, President of the B.P.C.C. will unfurl the National flag.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCN.—Lectures on First Aid to the injured will commence from to-day (Sunday) at 11 a.m. in the Class to be organised by the Parsi Ambulance Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association for Mahim A.R.P. Area at St. Michael's School, Mahim. Lectures will be illustrated with charts, bones, diagrams, etc. The course consists of about 12 lectures.

LECTURE AT ARYA SAMAJ—A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj, Girgaum, Kakadwadi, to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. when Shri Pt. Vijayshankar Mulshankar will deliver a public lecture on "Path of Welfare."

DIVINE SERVICE—Mr. V. B. Velankar will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the local Prarthana Mandir to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

SRI SANKARA MUTT, MATUNGA—On account of Shankara Jayanti, there will be a lecture by Babasaheb Phansalkar in Marathi between 8 and 9 p.m. on "Lessons from Shankara for the Present Generation" at South Indian Bhajana Samaj, Telang Rd., Matunga, also a lecture in Tamil by K. Sreenivasan on "Difficulties in Way of Self-Realization" between 5 and 6 p.m. An English lecture on "Dynamic Hinduism" by His Holiness Dr. Kurtakoti has also been arranged at 9 p.m.

DADAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE—Under the auspices of Dadar Ward Congress Committee Mr. Venkatesh Shenai, who is to offer Satyagraha from Dadar Ward on the 1st proximo, has arranged a dinner for Harijans at 5 p.m. to-day (Sunday) in Vanmali Hall, Dadar. After the dinner is over there will be distribution of spinning wheels to Harijans by Sjt. Dhirubhai B. Desai, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and thereafter a public send-off will be given to Mr. Venkatesh Shenai, who is to offer Satyagraha on the 1st proximo.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Down Argentine Way" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Maryland" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Come, Live With Me" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Hoots Mon" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Kit Carson" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Punarmilan" Daily at 4 and 7 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Radhika" Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
ROXY—"Naya Sansar" Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Lagan" Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi" Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Padosi" Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
EROS—"Kitty Foyle" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Dushman" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 8-45 p.m. Matinee 1-15 p.m.

Bombay War Gifts Fund

Amount previously acknowledged: Rs. 54,02,573/9/9.

For the R.A.F.: Rs. 9,749/13 proceeds of the 8-Flag Consular Ball held last month at the Taj Mahal Hotel. Rs. 1,000 Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Muir Hunter (3rd instalment). Rs. 300 Messrs. Hill, Son and Knox (monthly); Mr. Donald G. Hill, M.L.A., J.P. (monthly). Rs. 273 the officers, staff and Workers of the Bombay Dyeing and Mfg Co. Ltd. (Spring Mills) (monthly). Rs. 235/14/6 through the Huzur Mamlatdar and Hon. Treasurer, War Gifts Fund, Bijapur. Rs. 81/4 the officers and staff of His Majesty's Customs, Bombay (monthly). Rs. 50 Mr. V. Corbett Wright.

For armoured Carriers for the Indian Army: Rs. 273 the officers, staff and workers of the Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Co. Ltd. (Spring Mills) (monthly). Rs. 185/14/6 through the Huzur Mamlatdar and Hon. Treasurer, War Gifts Fund, Bijapur. Rs. 81/4 the officers and staff of His Majesty's Customs, Bombay (monthly).

Grand Total on Saturday: Rs. 54,15,277/11/9.

BOMBAY PRESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE—Mr. K. Srinivasan writes:—Under the auspices of the Bombay Press Advisory Committee a meeting of all Editors of Newspapers in the City will be held on Monday, the 28th inst. at 5 p.m. at the Journalists' Association, Prospect Chamber's Annexe, Hornby Road, Bombay. There will be a discussion on the situation created by the recent disturbances in the City.

ARYA SAMAJ RELIEF WORK—Arrangements for help to the sufferers from communal riots have been made by the Arya Samaj, Bombay and the Volunteers of Arya Vir Dal, namely: (1) Removal of Hindu families from dangerous situations. (2) Lodging and Boarding accommodation for the helpless Hindus and legal help to the innocent Hindus are given free.

Inquire or 'phone for all sorts of help. 'Phone No. 25375.

SIXTH BENE-ISRAEL YOUTH DAY—Owing to riots the Youth Day fixed for 27th April is postponed.

STUDENTS' DEBATING CIRCLE—The meeting which was to be held to-day (Sunday) is cancelled due to unrest in the city.

FOOD AND NUTRITION EXHIBITION—On account of the disturbed condition in the city the Food and Nutrition Exhibition will remain open to the public from 3 to 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) from to-day (Sunday) instead of from 4 to 8 p.m. as originally proposed.

BOMBAY KERALEEYA THOZILALI SEVA SANGHAM:—Dr. P. S. Nair, President of the above Sangham writes:—The anniversary function fixed for to-day (Sunday) at Bai Sunderabai Hall has been postponed due to the Curfew Order.

SHRI SHIVJAYANTI UTSAV MANDAL—On account of the prohibitory order issued by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, prohibiting meetings etc., it has become impossible to celebrate the Shivajayanti Utsav to-day (Sunday) as announced previously. The Shivajayanti Utsav Mandal has therefore decided to temporarily postpone the date of the Utsav.

THE BILLAWAR ASSOCIATION—The 9th annual general meeting of the Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the registered office.

PROGRESSIVES URGE MAYOR TO CALL LEADERS' MEETING

The President and Secretary of the Progressive Group, Bombay, has sent the following appeal to His Worship the Mayor of Bombay:—

"On behalf of the Progressive Group we suggest that a meeting of the leading citizens be convened by you to consider steps to be taken to relieve the present communal tension in the city by the formation of peace committees and such other measures as the meeting deem fit."

Politicals' Woes In Nagpur Jail

SPECIAL PRIVILEGES WITHDRAWN; ALLEGED IMPOLITE BEHAVIOUR OF STAFF

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, (By Mail.)

Great resentment appears to be prevailing among the political prisoners of all classes confined in Central Jail, Nagpur, on account of alleged objectionable behaviour of the Officiating Superintendent with the political prisoners. He is reported to have withdrawn many of the privileges enjoyed by the political prisoners for the last several months.

The Nagpur Central Jail has gained notoriety for having cases of meningitis and heat-strokes—a few of them proving fatal; and still nothing has been done to save the political prisoners from the blazing and oppressive heat of the summer.

IMPOLITE BEHAVIOUR?

The behaviour of the jail staff towards the people who come to interview the politicals is not what it ought to be. The other day, the relatives of Sjt. Chaturbhujbhai Jasani, M.L.A., who is an 'A' class prisoner, are stated to have met with impolite behaviour.

In view of the rush of the Satyagrahis, there is a lack of room in the jail to accommodate all the prisoners in the barracks and they are forced to stay under the low roofed varandah and expose themselves to the burning rays of the sun.

NOTICES SERVED ON BENGAL WORKERS

T. U. C. Chief, Labour M.L.A. And Mr. R. Deb Gagged

CALCUTTA, April 26.

Mr. Rajendrachandra Deb, President of the Suspended Provincial Congress Committee, was served this morning with an order under the Defence of India Rules directing him not to deliver any speech or otherwise take part in any public procession, meeting or assembly. The order will remain in force for a period of one month, beginning from April 27.

Similar orders have also been served on Mr. Sibnath Banerjee, M.L.A. (Labour), ex-President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, and Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose, President of the Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress.—A. P.

BAN ON INDORE PRAJAMANDAL

Mahatma Informed Of Situation

WARDHA, April 26.

Mr. Vaijnath Mahodaya, Secretary of the Indore Prajamandal, interviewed Mahatma Gandhi and acquainted him with the Indore Prajamandal affairs and the action of the State banning a Prajamandal Conference.

It is understood that the next annual Indore Prajamandal Conference will be held on May 11 and 12 when the future programme of the Mandal will be drawn up.—A. P.

Radical Party Conference Banned

CALCUTTA, April 26.

The Barisal District Radical Democratic Party Conference, which was announced to be held at Galla today and to-morrow has been banned by an order of the District Magistrate of Barisal, according to information received at the office of the Bengal Radical Democratic Party here.

The Conference was to have been presided over by Mr. Harikumar Chakravarty, General Secretary of the Radical Democratic Party, Bengal.—A. P.

One Month's R. I. For Madras Satyagrahis

MADRAS, April 26.

Ten Satyagrahis were convicted to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate under the Defence of India Rules for shouting anti-war slogans in different parts of the city. They pleaded guilty and were each sentenced to one month rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

Lady Satyagrahi Released

(From Our Correspondent.)
BROACH, April 25.

Shrimati Narmadaben Ratuprasad Bhatt, member of the Broach District Local Board, was released from Sabarmati Jail before the expiry of her term of three months' imprisonment, Messrs. Nagjibhai and Ratibhai who were arrested under Sec. 129(A) have also been released.

ARREST AT SHUKALTIRTHA

Sjt. Keshavprasad Ranchodji Bhagat of Zagdia was arrested last night for offering Satyagraha at Shukaltirtha. He will be tried on Monday.

A.I.C.C. Member Arrested

ALLAHABAD, April 25.

Mr. Bhupendranath Sanyal, a member of the All-India Congress Committee, was arrested to-day under Rule 129 of the Defence of India Rules. He was taken to the district jail.—United Press.

Lady Satyagrahi Released

LAHORE, April 26.

Shrimati Amar Kour, a Satyagrahi prisoner, who was convicted under the Defence of India Rules, was released by the Punjab Government due to the serious illness of her daughter.—A.P.

Four Months' S. I. For Anti-War Slogans

(From A Correspondent).
PEN, April 26.

Mr. Vithalrao Girgar shouted anti-war slogans in Hanuman Chauk. Immediately he was arrested and tried before First Class Magistrate. He was sentenced to four months' simple imprisonment and given 'B' class. He was taken to Thana Jail.

VELLORE JAIL HUNGER-STRIKE

Govt. Report Denies Forcible Feeding

OOTACAMUND, April 26.

The Government have now received a detailed report from the Vellore Jail authorities regarding the abandonment of the hunger-strike by the detenus. The report does not give any reason which led the Detenus to call off the strike, but says the hunger-strike was abandoned unconditionally.

It is officially denied that there was any forcible feeding. As already reported the Government have taken up for consideration the main grievance of the Detenus in respect of diet.—A.P.

Dist. Board Members Resign

OOTACAMUND, April 25.

Mr. M. K. Belli Gowder and Mr. K. Siva Gowder, Congress members of the Nilgiris District Board, have resigned their seats in the District Board in pursuance of the instructions by the Provincial Congress Committee.—A. P.

Mahatma Flays Amery

Distress Has Failed To Soften His Heart

Blames Govt. For Depriving People Of Use Of Arms For Self-Defence

"Glib Talk Of Peace To India And Mockery Of Self-Govt."

WARDHA, April 25.

"I have read painfully the long report of the debate in the House of Commons on India.

"Distress has been known to have softened people's hearts and made them mindful of facts. But Britain's distress has evidently left Mr. Amery absolutely cold and untouched", says Mahatma Gandhi in a statement on Mr. Amery's speech in the House of Commons.

Continuing he says:

This callousness makes me more than ever confirmed in my opinion that the Congress must abide by its policy of non-violence in spite of heavy odds facing it.

Mr. Amery has rendered no service to Great Britain by his contemptuous disregard of the situation as it exists in India and the facts that stare one in the face.

MOCKERY OF SELF.GOVT.

He talks glibly of British rule having given peace to India. Did he not know what was happening in Dacca and Ahmedabad? Who was responsible for keeping peace in these two places? I hope he will not throw in my face the fact that Bengal, at any rate, has self-Government. He knows what a mockery that self-Government is.

He knows what little power for such emergencies to ministers have, whether they were the Congress label, the League label or any other.

I ask the very pertinent question, why has this long spell of British rule left the people so emasculated as to disable them from standing up against a few hundred gundas?

Humiliating Spectacle

It is a humiliating spectacle more for the British than for us to see thousands of people running away from their homes through sheer fright, because a few hundred goondas have found a favourable atmosphere for resorting to arson, murder and loot.

The first act of any Government worth the name would be to teach its people the art of self-defence, but the foreign British Government had no concern about this fundamental welfare of India's citizens and so it deprived the people of the use of arms.

All the handsome tribute that Mr. Amery pays to Indian troops falls flat on Indian soil because leaving aside Congress non-violence for the time being, if India had been equipped and trained for self-defence and if India had become a voluntary ally of Great Britain I hold that all European powers combined for destruction would not have touched Great Britain

INSULTED INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Amery has insulted Indian intelligence by reiterating 'ad nauseam' that Indian political parties have but to agree among themselves and Great Britain will register the will of a united India.

I have repeatedly shown that it has been the traditional policy of Great Britain to prevent parties from uniting. Divide and rule has been Great Britain's proud and ill-conceived motto.

It is the British statesmen who are responsible for the divisions in India's ranks and divisions will continue so long as the British sword holds India under bondage.

I admit that there is unfortunately an unbridgeable gulf between the Congress and the Muslim League. Why do not British statesmen admit that it is after all a domestic quarrel. Let them withdraw from India, and I promise that the Congress and the League and all other parties will find it to their interest to come together and devise a home-made solution for the Government of India.

It may not be scientific; it may not be after any western pattern: but it will be durable.

It may be that before we come to that happy state of affairs, we may have to fight amongst ourselves. But if we agree not to invite the assistance of any outside power, the duration will last perhaps a fortnight, and it will not mean even one day's destruction of human heads such as goes on in Europe to-day for the simple reason that thanks to the British Rule, we are wholly unarmed.

Mr. Amery in utter disregard of truth misleads his ignorant audience that the Congress wants "all or nothing."

Let me remind him that in order to placate British sentiment the Congress descended to the Poona resolution, and when at Bombay it undid the Poona resolution, I authoritatively stated that the British Government could not at the present moment grant or declare India's independence and that, therefore, for the time being we should be satisfied with complete freedom of speech and pen.

Was that "all or nothing."?

With Mr. Amery's state of mind, I suppose it is too much to expect him to have the elementary grace to acknowledge the studied moderation of the Congress in its desire not to embarrass the British Government whilst it is fighting for very existence. Not having that grace, he turns the Congress moderation against it and claims that the Congress Civil Disobedience has fallen flat.

It took my breath away when I read his statement about India's prosperity.

I say from experience that it is a legendary thing. India's millions are becoming progressively pauperised. They are miserably clothed and underfed. Because there is one man's rule he is able to produce a budget of millions.

MAJOR S. R. BAMJI F.R.S.A., J.P., WHO HAS BEEN ELECTED CHAIRMAN OF "A" WARD MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS COMMITTEE FOR THE THIRD YEAR IN SUCCESSION.

But I make bold to say that it is not only no proof of the prosperity of the famishing millions but proof positive that India is being ground down under the British heel.

IT IS THE DUTY OF EVERY INDIAN WHO KNOWS ANYTHING ABOUT THE DISTRESS OF THE PEASANTRY TO RISE IN REBELLION AGAINST THIS AUTOCRATIC RULE.

Fortunately for humanity, India's rebellion is a peaceful revolt and I hope it will be through exclusively peaceful effort that India will realise her natural destiny. But I must not carry any further painful dissection of Mr. Amery's performance.

It hurts me to have to undertake even this very brief analysis of his speech. But it is so amazingly misleading that I felt I should be failing in my duty if I did not point out at least some of the most glaring discrepancies in that unfortunate utterance. Surely he could have rested content with the undisputed sway that he exercises over the destinies of over 400 million people."—A. P.

NEED FOR BOLD ACTION

MADRAS, April 25.

An appeal to the Viceroy and the Provincial Governors to chalk out an immediate programme in consultation with popular leaders for national defence is made by Dr. P. Varadarajalu Naidu, General Secretary of the All India Hindu Mahasabha, in the course of a statement.

He says: "Mr. V. D. Savarkar, Leader of the Hindus, is ready to stand by the Government. Mahatma Gandhi is willing for an honourable settlement. I have the assurance of Gandhiji in regard to this matter. It will be a simple thing and I would request the Viceroy to lose no time but to tackle the situation with bold action. Firm action and good statesmanship are the urgent need of the day."—A. P.

LOST OPPORTUNITY

LAHORE, April 25.

"Mr. Amery's words, frozen to the core, cannot revive the fading faith of the people in the British policy or rouse the "win the war' spirit which we need. The Bombay Conference gave him an opportunity to redeem the present and to safeguard the future, but he has lamentably missed it", says Sir Jogendra Singh, a former Minister of the Punjab, commenting on the India debate in Commons.

Sir Jogendra adds: "Why must Mr. Amery wait at the portals of the Muslim League and the Congress and ignore millions who are marching shoulder to shoulder with the soldiers of Britain and the Self-Governing Dominions and laying down their lives in the defence of Britain."—A. P.

NO ESCAPE FROM DEADLOCK

LONDON, April 26.

"The New Statesman and the Nation" writes that Mr. Amery's statement in the House of Commons offered no fresh hope of any escape from the deadlock.

The paper observes that the assumption governing Mr. Amery's speech was that the previous offers to India, which the Muslim League and the Congress flatly rejected, are above criticism and cannot be improved. "But they were open to objection, which destroyed all their seeming generosity."

At an undated moment Dominion Status would be offered provided Indians reached a substantial agreement for their future constitution. "But the customary way of reaching agreement by discussion and negotiation, subject to the final majority vote, was outruled", the paper points out "It was made clear that any of the several recognised minorities and interests, notably the Muslim League and the Princes, could, by refusing assent, veto any advance. This offer was made with the knowledge that the Muslim League firmly resolved to take this line since it demands the creation of a separate sovereign Muslim State or States. The Princes, bent on preserving their autocratic rule, are determined to veto any constitution acceptable to democrats."

"Mr. Amery deprecated "drifting" but it is what he is precisely doing."

Referring to the suggestion that Mr. Amery should visit India the paper says the visit would be useless unless he took with him a better offer. "Our own belief is that the American offer of independence to the Philippines after a fixed number of years, subject to military alliance, is a model worthy of study."

INDIAN AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

Madras Commerce Chamber's Views

MADRAS, April 26.

The Southern India Chamber of Commerce at its meeting today adopted two resolutions, one on the proposed automobile industry, and the other on the aircraft factory in Bangalore, which they have communicated to the Government of India and to the Hon. Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Commerce Member.

The resolutions stated:

(1) This Chamber earnestly requests the Government of India and the Government of Madras to take steps to establish the automobile industry in the Madras Presidency instead of at Bangalore. Apart from the fact that one industry, viz., the aircraft industry, has already been established at Bangalore, the Chamber may invite the attention of the Government to the availability of cheap electrical energy in this province, resulting from the various hydro-electric systems. The Chamber may also point out that Mettur or any place in the Coimbatore District, by its proximity to the source of electric power, would be an ideal centre for the automobile industry, and that there will be a large number of investors in the Presidency to take shares in the concern.

(2) This Chamber would urge upon the Government of Madras to take a share in the aircraft factory at Bangalore similar to the share taken by the Government of India or the Government of Mysore. The Chamber feels that such a step alone will ensure adequate drafting of Madrasis for training as technicians in the factory.—A. P.

HINDU WIDOWS' HOME ASSOCIATION

Varied Activities For Year 1940

The following are extracts from Hindu Widows' Home Association's 45th annual report:—

The Institution has had one more year of slow but steady progress in various directions. The Institution, is expanding its activities and increasing its usefulness year after year, thanks to the generous support of the public.

The services of Mrs. Sharadabai Sathaye, one of our life-workers were lent in 1935 to the Women's Education Society of Dhulia, as Lady Superintendent of the Kamalabai S. Girls' High School. As her deputation period expired in June last and since that Society made their own arrangements, Mrs. Sathaye was called back to Hingne, and was appointed the Superintendent of the Primary School and the Vice-Principal of our Training College for Women.

The schools at Hingne are progressing satisfactorily. As a result of the policy adopted last year, of introducing the Matriculation curriculum of the University of Bombay along with that of the Entrance examination of the S N. D. T. Indian Women's University, in the Mahilashram High School, the number of girls leaving our school to take up the former course elsewhere has considerably gone down. Consequently, the upper classes of the High School at Hingne are growing gradually in strength as girls from the lower classes are promoted up.

The progress of the Primary school and the Training College for Women at Hingne is satisfactory. The total strength of the Training College rose from 75 to 89 and all the three classes are now almost full. The number of girls deputed by the Local Authorities through Government is 27. The total strength of the Primary School at Hingne and Kothrud village has risen from 186 to 206. But the school with all the increased numbers can never adequately satisfy the needs of more than about 100 pupil teachers in the matter of practice-lessons and hence the total strength of the Training College will have to be restricted to that limit, at least for a few years to come.

During the last two years the management has devoted more attention to the creation of a love for collective sports and games so as to foster among the girls a general physical-mindedness rather than merely developing individual efficiency in sports

The Satara branch has shown considerable progress in the year 1940.

The school has had a deficit of about Rs. 1,200, in 1940. For the last five years the school has been conducted with a net loss of Rs. 1,000 to 1,200 per year. And yet to face the situation a loan of Rs. 9,400 has been incurred for the new buildings. As the school grows, the needs multiply; it is hoped, however, that with the public support, which is always forthcoming for a good cause, the school will attain a balanced budget in the near future.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION IN EVIDENCE.

Homi Framroz Doctor, of Bandra, working as a cleark with the Chemical Analyser to the Government of Bombay, J. J. Hospital, Analysis Department, Bombay, was arrested on Thursday, on a charge of Defamation against Dhanjishaw Manekji Sodawala, also of Bandra.

In a statement made by Sodawala, at the Court of the First Class Honorary Magistrate, Bandra, he alleges that the accused, who was a witness in the case filed by Homi Jamshedji Dalal against Minoo Jamshedji Dalal, when Minoo was fined Rs. 25. during his evidence in that case made the following defamatory statement against him.

"I was not on speaking terms with Sodawala. The reason is that he is carrying on a Satta Gaming House since 1928."

This, Sodawala states, is untrue and defamatory and was made by the accused in the open court with a view to lower him in the estimate of others. Doctor was released on a bail of Rs. 100.

Ahmedabad Editors' Telegram Withheld By Govt.

The following express telegram sent on Thursday by three editors from Ahmedabad is withheld by Government:—

We strongly protest against the District Magistrate's prohibitory order. We feel that elementary press rights has been denied injustly.

We have personally moved all the affected areas. Our impression is that the riot was pre-arranged and organised. The outbreak was not checked and thereafter no effective measures were taken by the authorities.

The public wants independent inquiry. We request the Provincial Press Committee meeting to-day to demand withdrawal of the gag order.

Editors, "Gujarat Samachar", "Sandesh" and "Prabhat".

TUBE-WELL WATERS OF CALCUTTA

The sodium chloride content of the tube-wells in and around Calcutta is discussed in the latest Memoir of the Geological Survey of India. Tube-wells have of late come into great prominence on account of their being handy means of obtaining natural clear drinking water which is at the same time of high and consistent bacteriological purity. Though reliable and satisfactory from the bacteriological point of view, the tube-well waters in some regions, however, have given rise to various complaints from the chemical point of view.

FOUR TYPES

On the basis of chemical composition, the waters of the shallow tube-wells not exceeding 432 feet in depth in and around Calcutta are shown to fall under four types. The water in the area of the Dum Dum Railway Junction and northwards is slightly alkaline, free from saline or marine influence and is potable. The water in the area between Dum Dum Railway Junction and Lower Circular Road is not alkaline, but contains sea-salts, and the sodium chloride content increases with the age of the tube-well. Waters that are potable at the start turn definitely saline in the course of a few years.

In the Bhowanipore, Kalighat, Tollygunge, Dhakuria Lake and Alipore areas, the water is more or less alkaline and potable. The co-efficiency of variation in salinity is low. The water to the south of this area is almost entirely subject to saline or marine influence, is highly brackish—as at Metiaburuz and Budge-Budge—and is unfit for drinking.

The reason for these differences in type, it is suggested, is that in these comparatively shallow depths the water bearing strata of the four regions are different from one another and are replenished by water from different sources. Thus in the first region, the source is the sub-soil water derived in its turn from rain water; in the second region the character of the sub-soil water is largely altered by seepage into it of the water of the Salt Lake, east of the city; in the third the sub-soil water is replenished by fresh non-saline Ganges water while in the fourth the influence of marine conditions is manifest.

LUCKNOW, April 26.

Miss Indira Nehru, daughter of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, arrived here this morning from Allahabad She is expected to leave for Dehra Dun this evening to see her father.—A. P.

U. P. GOVT. TO MANUFACTURE BLANKETS

NAINITAL, April 25.

The U. P. Government, it is understood, have decided to manufacture 1,60,000 blankets for the Supply Department of the Government of India.

This order is expected to be completed by the end of September and will be executed through the Department of Industries.—A. P.

BOMBAY LEGAL AID SOCIETY'S ACTIVITIES

The following is a short statement of the business transacted by the Society and its Committee during the year 1490:—

98 formal applications for legal assistance were dealt with by the Society during the year under report (in addition to numerous applications for advice in which advice was given) out of which 45 applications were from Hindus, 20 from Christians, 4 from Jews, 10 from Parsees and 19 from Muslims.

In several matters, as the applicants were too poor to pay the Court fees, pauper petitions were prepared for them and put through. The applications dealt with by the Society related to recovery of wages, obtaining compensation for injuries, custody of minors, effecting partition of joint family properties, maintenance, dissolution of partnership, divorce, recovery of claims in respect of life insurance, setting aside fraudulent sale of minor's property, damages for defamation, and for breaches of contract. On the Criminal Side, the work consisted of defending persons accused of cheating, forgery, assaults, etc.

A number of persons needing free legal aid were referred to the Society by High Court Judges, Presidency Magistrates, Judges of the Small Causes Court, Attorneys, Court Officers, and Social Institutes e.g., Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners Aid Society and the Social Service League. The matters were carefully considered and suitable action was taken in regard to them.

RAJEN BABU FOR WARDHA

PATNA, April 26.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad left this morning for Chapra en-route to Wardha.

Dr. Prasad is expected to return here after two weeks.—A. P. P.

ONLY SELF-HELP CAN BRING SALVATION

Sir Akbar Hydari's Advice To Villagers

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (By Mail)

A meeting of the Central Board of Rural Reconstruction was held at Dilkusha Annexe under the presidentship of Sir Akbar Hydari In the course of his speech welcoming the members of the meeting Sir Akbar said:—

I feel glad to be able to say that the rural reconstruction campaign which was started three years ago is making satisfactory headway. The report submitted by the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, contains evidence of the healthy growth of the movement along approved lines laid down by Government at the beginning. The note drawn up by the Secretary regarding action taken on last year's resolutions reflects the zeal of departments concerned.

I am particularly gratified with the prompt action taken by the Local Fund Department in providing funds for the training of village dais and for the maintenance of stud bulls.

But I would emphasize again, as I have done so often before, that the root of the social malaise in the village is that the villager has fallen into the bad habit of looking to others to do things for him instead of doing them himself. It is in fact the main function of our movement to eradicate this habit and to teach self help and self reliance

I am sure you all realise that the aims and objects of rural reconstruction are not easy of achievement, nor can they be attained in a hurry. They call for patience and perseverance on the part of those who have taken on themselves the responsibility of being the 'guide, philosopher and friend' of the villager and of carrying out the process of silently revolutionising the countryside by bringing about a change in his mental horizon.

In a work of this nature personal touch and sympathy are factors of far-reaching effect, and mere dependence on official influence will not carry us far. I would therefore advise the officers of nation-building departments in general and the Tahsildars in particular to establish contact with the population of the selected villages. They will find it easy to accomplish, if they select a few well-meaning and influential men in the village and use them as their lieutenants for carrying out the measures recommended by them.

I had laid stress last year on the importance of the Hyderabad Co-operative Union being utilized by the nation-building departments, so that they might take some effective action to use it for forging links between themselves and the intelligent public.

I would very much like to see the Union develop into a non-official counter-part of this Central Board, and to see it utilized for carrying the message of Government Departments to the very door of the villager. I am pleased to know that it is bringing out a monthly magazine on rural uplift in all the languages of the State for free distribution in villages affiliated to it. To illustrate the much desired collaboration between the Union and the Departments, I would suggest that this magazine might be pressed into their service and used as a vehicle of imparting practical instruction to the village population.

ALLAHABAD, April 26.

Mr. Bhupendra Nath Sanyal, a member of the A. I. C. C., has been arrested for detention under Section 129 Defence of India Rules.—A. P

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42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Applications are invited from really competent and influential persons of position for selling the remaining shares of the Bengal Share Dealers Syndicate Ltd., on lucrative remunerations. Successful workers will be placed in charge of the Branches to be opened in all important business centres of India to transact the Syndicate's main business as Stock Share & Finance Brokers and Investment Advisers. Applications to be made to the Managing Director at 3 and 4, Hare Street, Calcutta. (4758)

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Public Notices

NOTICE.

THE GOVERNING BODY of the Bose Institute invite applications from qualified candidates for the award of two Research Fellowships of value Rs. 200/- per month each and tenable for two years in the first instance.

For one of the Fellowship applications are invited from candidates who have specialised either in Cytogenetics or in Plant Physiology, and for the other from Candidate who have specialised in Bio-Chemistry. For the latter preference will be given to those who have specialised in Plant Biochemistry.

Applications with copies of testimonials and reprints of published papers should reach the undersigned before the 3rd May, 1941.

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68 69 70 71 74 76 77 78 80
82 83 84 85 92 93 94 95 96
97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104
105 106 107 112 118 120 124
126 129 131 132 133 134 135
136 137 138 139 140.

Passed in Part I only:—8 20 23 63 90 108 141.

Passed in Part II only:—1 4 5 12 14 16 19 64 65 72 73 75 79 81 86 87 88 109 110 111 113 114 115 116 117 119 121 122 123 125 127 128 130.

Varied Activities Of D. B. Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras

The Annual Report for the year 1939-40 has been published by the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras from which the following extracts are given:—

During this year, more work was done on the organisational side as Divisional organisers were appointed in each of the four provinces.

A scheme was drawn up for certifying and registering Hindi Pracharaks doing Hindi Prachar work in South India. It was very much liked by the workers and at the end of the year 366 Pracharaks had registered their names as Certified Pracharaks.

The annual conference of Hindi Pracharaks working throughout South India was held on the 23rd and 24th December 1939 under the distinguished presidency of Sri Mahadev Desai. The second annual conference of Hindustani Teachers working in Schools was held on the 24th December under the presidency of Sri K. M. Shivaram Sharma, Hindustani Pandit, Mahant's High School, Vellore. On the occasion of these functions, oratorical contests in Hindi, one for graduates and another for City students were held. A Mock Parliament was staged by the Hindi Pracharaks. The annual Inter-Provincial Hindi Drama competition was held in which Madras City and Andhra Province participated the latter winning the Rolling Shield.

As usual Hindi Prachar Conferences were held in the provinces. The Sabha participated in the All India Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition at Ramgarh and also at the Congress Exhibition at Madras. At Ramgarh the Sabha got a stall free of rent. Meetings to distribute certificates were held in larger numbers in the mofussil centres.

The A. I. R. station at Trichy organised a summer Hindi class for a period of 3 months in April May and June.

The Hindi Prachar week was celebrated as usual from the 1st to 7th October in Madras city and all over South India.

With a view to encourage Hindi students studying in Schools, the Sabha conducted a Hindustani competition open to students of the first three forms. 907 candidates from 73 schools participated in it Prizes to the value of Rs. 200 was awarded to the successful candidates. Prof. Rudra, Sri A. Rama Iyer and the General Secretary of the Sabha acted as judges of the Competition.

During May and June this year, Hindi Pracharak Camps were conducted in the four linguistic provinces. The camp for Andhra was held at Rajanagaram, that for Tamil Nadu at Tiruvanaikovil, for Kerala at Adur (Cochin) and for Karnatak at Dharwar.

This year, preliminary examinations were held thrice namely in February, August and November The number of candidates for the examinations was Prathamic 9950, Madhyama 5931, Rashtra Bhasha 3142, total 19,023. The figures for the previous year were 10,764, 5811 and 2772, the total being 19,347.

Among our urgent needs are a suitable building for accommodating our guests and another building to house our Library. About Rs. 20,000 are required for this purpose and we earnestly appeal to the public of North and South India to give generous donations and enable us to put up these buildings at least during the next year.

STIMULUS TO INDIAN GLASS INDUSTRY

With an annual production at Rs. 2,00,00,00,000 India's 101 glass factories are now able to meet national requirements to the extent of over 50 per cent of the annual consumption. This figure may rise rapidly as further results of industrial research are made available to the industry.

A new factory for glass manufacture is shortly expected to start production at Ghaziabad.

The Board of Scientific and Industrial Research is further considering improvements in the furnaces designed at the suggestion of the former Industrial Research Bureau. As a result of stimulus given by the Bureau a number of firms began to manufacture and market China glass, a decorating material (used chiefly for glass bangles) hitherto imported from abroad. The Bureau supplied details of the process to the manufacturers through the Directors of Industries in various provinces and it is reported that the indigenous product is now under-selling the imported article.

The enterprising capitalist will be interested in the manufacture of liquid gold on an industrial scale. Ferozabad (United Provinces) alone consumes 18,000 ounces of liquid gold worth more than Rs. 3,00,000. The article can be manufactured mostly with indigenous materials as shown by a bulletin of the Industrial Research Bureau and is expected to yield good profit.

Industrial Research Bureau, Calcutta, has helped the lamp industry in India and as a result of this assistance good quality bulbs have been produced in the country. One factory alone is able to manufacture as many as 1,500 bulbs a day.

With the introduction of modern methods, new lines of manufacture are now open, such as beads, false pearls, ornamental glass plates, lampware, phials and tableware. The Glass and Refractories Committee of the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research is investigating the production of optical glass and already certain samples have been prepared which have been reported to be fairly satisfactory especially for making binoculars and lenses.

Under the direction of the Director of Industries, Bombay researches are being conducted on the production of glass furnaces for the cottage industry, which is mainly located in the Ferozabad District (United Provinces), Belgaum District (Bombay Province) and Mysore State.

In the last war, the Indian Munitions Board secured a good deal of its requirements from the Indian factories. In this war, the Supply Department has placed substantial orders with Indian glass factories.

Another result of the war is a reduction of imports and increase in exports of all kinds of glassware. During the nine months April 1 to December 31, 1940, imports dropped in value from over Rs. 75,00,000 in the corresponding period of 1939 to over Rs. 63,00,000. In the same period exports rose in value from a little over Rs. 96,000 to nearly Rs. 3,00,000.

Passing Show

By D. F. KARAKA

Have a look at the "coupon" picture on this page. It is the cash coupon used for Italian prisoners of war. No money is allowed in their possession, and they exchange these for their purchases in camp. The most striking thing about this coupon are the words "Ramgarh Town". It is not so long ago that in that same village and possibly on the same campus, the 52nd Session of the Congress was held—the Congress that marked the decline and fall of Subhas Bose. In the other picture you see a group of Spaghetti-walas, enjoying a quiet game of cards. The pack was shuffled for them by their Duce. All that is left for them now is to cut the pack and deal the fateful hands. So far they have held poor hands—in Libya, Abyssinia and generally in the Middle East. They gambled for high stakes out there and now they are content to be in India, which they came in a state in which but for the kindness of their hosts they could hardly have afforded to play "strip-poker."

* * * *

Cooling

Speaking of strip-poker, have you ever been to a nudist colony? Neither have I, but the thought is cooling in the weather we are experiencing at the present moment. As a rule, psycologists find that nudists are generally bashful and shy in ordinary life and would blush if they went to a dance floor and saw the ankle of a girl in a long flowing evening gown. Somehow the fetters in which their normal life is enchained break loose once they enter the holy precincts of a nudist colony and they feel equal and unafraid. I am no Freud, but I think that's the correct explanation.

"The Great Dictator"

A recent number of John O'London's Weekly (recent for us!) has an article by C. E. M. Joad on Satire. Among other things Joad touches upon "The Great Dictator." Joad regards this picture as a great and successful piece of satire. The first line of Juvenal's satires read: "Semper ego auditor tantum, nunquamne reponam?" For those to whom Latin is only a dead language. I'll give the translation. It means: "Am I always to be a listener; am I never to hit back?" "It admirably expresses", Joad says: "The pleasure which one takes in the Chaplin film, a film in which somebody for the first time really does 'hit back'. For the last ten years these lay figures of dictators have imposed themselves on the minds and imaginations of men. Chaplin passes the rapier of his satire between their ribs and out trickles some saw-dust and a little bran. For ten years they have inflated themselves like great balloons floating across the European sky. . . . Nobody has ever laughed at them . . . . As you gaze at the film the scales fall from your eyes and you see these men for what they are, idols driving men to their destruction who yet own no reality save by virtue of men's belief in them. You cannot see the film and retain that belief if even you had it. That is what I call a review. All-India Radio may learn something about reviewing—and blue-pencilling—from reviews like these.

"The Poisonous Mushroom"

"The poisonous Mushroom is the name of Julius Streicher's book for young Germans. Streicher is the right hand man of Herr Hitler in the Department of Jew-baiting. He is an ex-teacher and for many years responsible for the weekly paper "Der Sturmer", in which he prides himself on being the ablest exponent of Adolf's ideas on the Jews. This new book by Streicher is primarily intended to be used in the general educational system of new Germany. Here is an idea of this book:

A mother and her young boy are gathering Mushrooms in the German forest. The boy finds some poisonous ones. The mother explains that there are good mushrooms and poisonous mushrooms, and, as they go home, she says: "Look, Franz, human beings in this world are like the mushrooms in the forest. There are good mushrooms and there are good people. There are poisonous, bad mushrooms and there are bad people. And we have to be on our guard against bad people just as we have against poisonous mushrooms. Do you understand that?"

"Yes, mother," Franz replies. "I understand that in dealing with bad people trouble may arise, just as when one eats a poisonous mushroom. One may even die!"

"And do you know, too, who these bad men are, these poisonous mushrooms of mankind?" the mother continued.

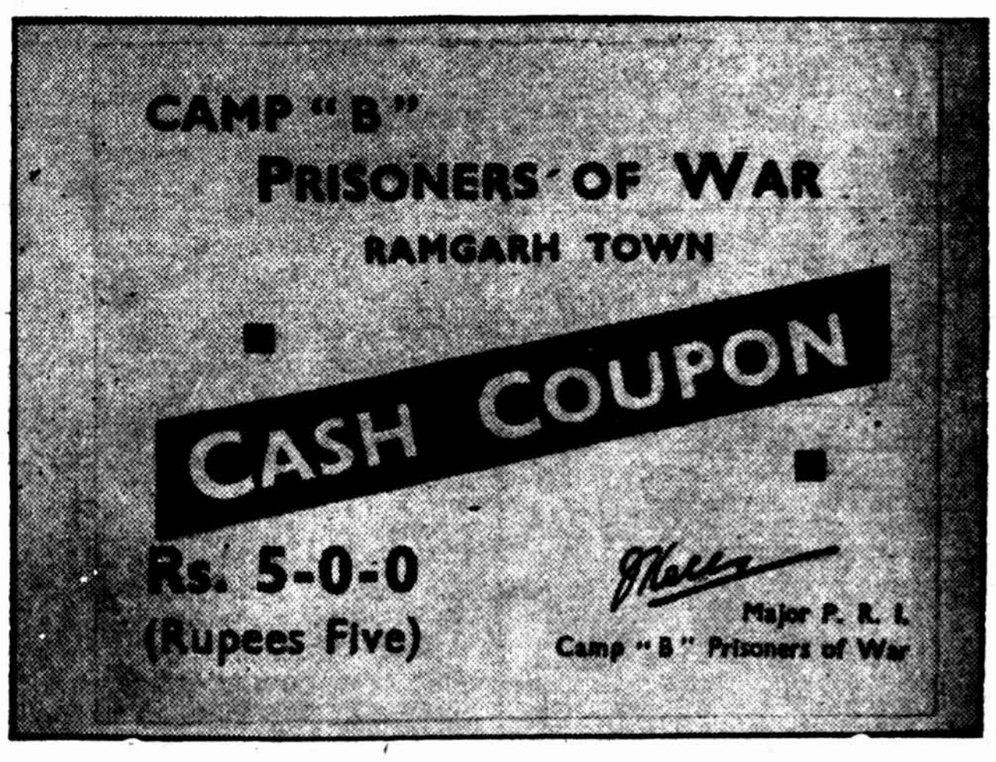
Franz slaps his chest in pride!

"Of course. I know, mother! They are the Jews! Our teacher has often told you about them".

The Jew

Later in this same digusting, series you get this best scholar in class giving you a description of the Jew. Fritz Muller says: "Jews are usually middle-sized and have short legs. Their arms too are usually short. Many Jews have curved legs and are flat-footed. They often have a low slanting forehead. We call it the 'retreating' forehead. Many criminals have such foreheads. The Jews are also criminals. Their hair is mostly dark and often curved like 'negroes'. Their ears are very big and look like the handle of a coffee-cup." After which I recollect Shakespeare's immortal verse which began "Hadth not a Jew eyes, hadth not a Jew limbs...? At the same time I cannot help feeling that Germany has sunk so low that it can never rise again.

Spagetti-wallas cutting the pack.



The advantage of being an Italian prisoner.

Lindbergh

So far it was only the privilege of the journalist to express an opinion on the totalitarian sympathies of Col. Lindbergh—and yes, Henry Ford as well. To-day at last we have no less an official as the President of the United States mentioning Lindburgh by name. The great hero of the American people must have fallen from the high pedestal on which he has for years rested. And it will be interesting to see how a great and free democracy reacts to a man they themselves voted a hero, now that he has turned to be a lover of that form of Government in which the world 'democracy' can never be uttered at all. I am expecting to find a few more names mentioned and though they say Henry Ford is making ammunition for the arsenal of democracy I have a feeling—only a feeling, mind you, that he is of Lindbergh's frame of mind. Let us see whether we are right or wrong.

Kripalani Tellingly Quotes Amery

What He Said Of Japanese Conquest Of China And British Conquest Of India

ALLAHABAD, April 24.

Commenting on the speech of the Secretary of State for India, Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress, says:—

"There is nothing new in what the Secretary of State has said. There is nothing surprising even to those who have some knowledge of opinions held by him in the past; only the sanguine sponsor of the Bombay Conference may have been disappointed.

Speaking in the House of Commons on February 27, 1933, on the occasion of the debate about the Japanese invasion of Manchuria, Mr. Amery said:

"Japan has got a very powerful case based upon fundamental realities. She was quite right in acting with the object of creating peace and order in Manchuria and defending herself against the continual aggression of Chinese nationalism. Our whole policy in India, our whole policy in Egypt, stands condemned if we condemn Japan."

On the whole British policy in India and Egypt according to Mr. Amery's own admission, is the same as that followed by Imperialist Japan in China. The justification for the policy is also the same. However, the irony of the situation is that England whole-heartedly condemns to-day the Japanese policy in China and considers it imperialist and totalitarian. But as far as its own policy in India is concerned it continues to be the same as Japanese policy in China which, for identical reasons was justified by Mr. Amery eight years back.

No reasonable Indian who looks facts in the face can expect anything from the present British Government. If the Secretary of State's views are as above, Mr. Churchill's views are too well-known to need quotation here. None so blind as would not see. But let us not suppose that their optimism about the British Government's intentions in India deceive the shrewd Englishman. He knows that this optimism is the result of a fear complex and is born of helplessness and disbelief in the capacity of the country to wrest power from unwilling hands. After all even the Imperialist Rome could not play the game of divide and rule for ever.—A.P.

Advocate As Co-Accused

Madras Court Considers Appearance On Behalf Of Others

MADRAS, April 25

Can an advocate who is himself an accused appear on behalf of some of his co-accused. This question was raised in the Third Presidency Magistrate's Court to-day, when the case against Mr. Mohan Kumar Mangalam and six others was taken up.

Mr. Mohan filed a memorandum submitting that as an advocate of the Madras High Court he might be allowed to appear on behalf of one or other of the accused in the case. He added that if he were on bail he could appear on behalf of anybody who might engage him.

Mr. Mohan said if the memorandum was not accepted, it would amount to depriving him of his right to practice as an advocate, of course, under the restrictions placed on him.

The Magistrate said that the memorandum could be allowed as it would obviate the difficulties consequent on the absence of any of the accused, but he added that the question had to be considered whether an advocate could discharge his duty as officer of the Court enabling the Court to dispense justice, while the advocate himself was an accused in the same case.

The Magistrate adjourned further consideration of the question till to-morrow.—A.P.

Bad Food & Water Scarcity In Jails

Inspector-General Promises To Consider Hardships

POONA, April 25.

Mr. Haribhau Joshi, Managing Director of Rashtriya Vichar Prasarak Mandal who was recently released from jail had an interview this evening with the Inspector-General of Prisons during which he brought to the notice of the I. G. P. how certain concessions or privileges granted to the prisoners in 1932 has been denied now and how it was causing considerable hardships to the prisoners of both "C" and "B" Class and also lady prisoners.

Mr. Joshi also pointed out how strictly even under the present rules things can be improved.

The points of the complaint were (1) regarding the quality of food and milk supplied to the prisoners, water scarcity, want of proper medical attention, most inadequate light in the barrack accommodation and insufficient and insanitary arrangements of night latrines.

The Inspector-General of Prisons has promised Mr. Joshi his sympathetic and immediate attention in all these matters.

Abdul Bari At Peshawar

PESHAWAR, April 26.

Professor Abdul Bari of Behar arrived here this morning to have important talks with the Khan Brothers.

Immediately on his arrival Prof. Bari saw Dr. Khan Sahib who drove his guest to his village home where Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan is staying. All the three had a conference there.

Prof. Bari will stay in the Frontier for three days after which he will proceed to Karachi.—United Press.

GANDHIJI'S DEPUTY IN SIND

For Constructive Programme And Unity

WARDHAGUNJ, April 26.

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi has deputed Mr. Amritlal Chatterjee, a member of the Sewagram Ashram to go to Sind to establish harmony between Hindus and Muslims.

It is learnt that Mahatma Gandhi advised the Sind P. C. C. deputationists to carry on with his thirteen points of constructive programme, laying greatest stress on spinning, khadi, Hindu-Muslim unity, village regeneration, Harijan uplift and removing mass illiteracy, etc.

In view of Gandhiji's directions Mr. Tahilramani, Secretary Sind P. C. C. has informed the Associated Press that Satyagraha Committees will be abolished and the working of all Congress Committees is being resumed for further constructive activities.—A. P.

150 HOUSES GUTTED

CUDDAPAH, April 25.

News has been received of a disastrous fire which gutted 150 houses and huts in the village of Chintalamadugupalli in Pulivendula Taluk. One child, eighteen months old, sustained severe burns and died. About two hundred heads of cattle and a large quantity of grain were destroyed. Many have been rendered homeless.—A.P.

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Prophet's Day At Madras

All Party Leaders' Appeal For Goodwill

MADRAS, April 26.

A strong plea for communal amity was made at a public meeting in celebration of the Prophet's Day at the Crescent Society. Leaders of different schools of thought belonging to all communities participated in the celebration.

Mr. S. M. Fossil, General Secretary of the Society said that Indian Civilisation, common to both Hindus and Muslims, rested on spirituality. We must make religion a unifying factor if both Hindus and Muslims stuck to the universal aspect of their respective religions there would be none of the fracas which disfigures the country. He appealed to Muslims to follow the Islamic ideal: "Peace on earth and goodwill to all men."

Dewan Bahadur K. S. Ramaswami Sastri said that it was through such great and god-realised persons as Mahommed that Kingdom of God could be established on earth.

Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan, Mr. Chinnaswami Iyengar and Mr. Mahomed Musa Sait were among other speakers at the meeting.

Dewan Bahadur Viswanatha Rao, Collector of Madras who presided emphasised that to the extent to which the different religionists realised their own shortcomings and the good points of the others, it would become possible for them to have brotherly charity towards each other.—A.P.

MRS. PANDIT TO VISIT CHINA

ALLAHABAD, April 26.

Mrs. Vijaya Laxmi Pandit, has returned to Allahabad after her interview with Mahatma Gandhi. It is learnt that Mahatma Gandhi has allowed her to go to China and she has applied for the passport in order to proceed to China immediately.

She proposes to be away for about three weeks.—A. P.

Sankaracharya On Hindu Law

MADRAS, April 26.

Every system of inheritance has a philosophy of social aims behind it, says His Holiness Sri Sankaracharya of Kanchi Kamakoti Peetam, Kumbakonam, in the course of a memorandum regarding the questionnaire issued by the Hindu Law Reforms Committee appointed by the Government of India.

After enunciating the 'Shastraic' principles upon which the ancient Hindu Law is based, the memorandum sets out the answers to the several questions from the viewpoint of preserving the rules of Hindu Law according to the 'Smrithis'

His Holiness adds that the Hindu Law should be left as it is as it does not agree on principle to the changes introduced so far and opposes all innovations proposed as uncalled for and unnecessary.—A.P.

Technicians Being Trained At Lahore

LAHORE, April 26.

Over 800 technicians are receiving training in various institutions and training centres in the Punjab.

Another batch of 1,000 will shortly be selected to be kept on the Reserve List and will be allotted to different institutions for training.

The selected candidates will receive training for a maximum period of one year after which they are likely to be absorbed as technicians in the technical branches of the Indian Army or Civil Industry.—A. P.

B. T. Exam. Results

The following candidates have passed the examination for the degree of B.T.:—

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26
27 28 29 30 31 33 34 35 37 38 39
41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 51 52
53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63
64 65 66 67 69 70 71 72 73 74 75
76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97
98 100 101 102 104 105 106 107 108
109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116
117 118 119 121 122 123 124 126
127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135
136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143
144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151
152 153 154 156 157 158 159 160
161 162 164 165 166 167 168 169
170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177
179 181 182 183 184 186 188 189
190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197
198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205
206 209 211 212 218 221 222 223
224 225 227 228 229 230 231 232
233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240
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298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305
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323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330
331 332 334 335 336 337 340 342
343 344 345 347 348 349 350 351
352 354 355 356 357 359 360 361
362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369
370 372 373 374 375 376 377 378
379 380 381 382 383 384 386 387
388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395
396 397 398 399 400 401 402 405
406 407 408 409 412 413 416 417
418 and 419.

No. 79 passed with distinction.

Passed in Part I only:—Nos. 68, 155 163 185 214 215 216 217 219 338 404 410 411 and 415.

Passed in Part II only:—32 36 40 50 120 125 180 187 207 208 210 286 313 333 339 341 353 358 371 385 and 403.

The result of candidate No. 346 is reserved.

ZANKHARI PROJECT BEING SCRUTINISED

New Baroda Irrigation Scheme

BARODA, April 26.

The Zankhari Irrigation Scheme in the Navsari district has now been matured by the Irrigation Engineer, Baroda State.

Under this scheme it is proposed to construct a storage reservoir of 55.000 Mcft. capacity, by bunding up the Zankhari river below the Zankhari village in Vyara taluka of Navsari district and impounding the monsoon flow of the river.

This storage is proposed to be utilised for irrigating above 35,000 acres of land in Vyara and Mahuwa talukas of which about 8,000 acres are proposed to be exclusively set apart for sugar cane by rotation.

The country traversed by the main canal has considerable surface fall and it is proposed to utilise the bigger canal falls for generation of electric power varying from 1,200 to 2,000 K. W. according to the discharge allowed in the main canal for irrigation, during the different parts of the year.

The Government have now ordered the Zankhari project to be submitted to a joint scrutiny by two experts namely Dewan Bahadur A. Narsinha Aiyangar Retd. Chief Engineer (Irrigation), Madras and Mr P. F. B. Hickey, retired Chief Engineer (Irrigation), U. P.—United Press.

Karachi Races

KARACHI, April 26.

Following are the results of the fifth day of Karachi Spring Meeting held this afternoon:—

SETH D. K. ASWANI CUP DIVN. II: Distance 7 furlongs:—

LOOK AFTER 8-11, Adley	1
BARMAID 8-12 Roxburgh	2
PRINCE OF INDIA 8-3 Laloo	3
NAYAMAT 7-12 Alibux	4

Tote paid: Rs. 11 for win. Rs. 2-8, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 3 for places.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE: Distance 1 mile:—

LOVELY ONE 9-12 Roxburgh	1
SALAAM 7-10 Purtoosingh	2
MINORA 8-10 Diab-Bin-Nassar	3
HADBAN BEG 10-5 Alibux	4

Tote paid: Rs. 12 for win, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 4-8 for places.

LINGFIELD PLATE: Distance 1 mile:—

KILTNAHAN 8-11 Southey	1
GALLO 8-10 Adley	2
GORDON 9-3 Marrable	3
NAIDOR 7-10 Purtoosingh	4

Tote paid: Rs. 5-8 for win, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 5 for places.

PUNJAB HURDLES: Distance 1-3/4 miles:—

PASSEUL 9-9 Mohddin	1
HAD AGAN 11-13 Khan Mohd	2
COSTER BOY 10-8 Pearson	3
NORTHANTS 12-4 Capt. Heneker	4

Tote paid: Rs. 8 for win, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 7 for places.

SETH D. K. ASWANI CUP DIVN. I: Distance 7 furlongs:—

SCULLINE 9-5 Adley	1
ROYAL SCEPTOR 8-5 Laloo	2
TURKISH KNIGHT 8-2 Marrable	3
AIRCRAFT 7-8 Purtoosingh	4

Tote paid: Rs. 21-8 for win, Rs. 7-8, Rs. 4 and Rs. 7-8 for places.

HOME PLATE: Distance 5 furlongs:—

TANGLETOES 8-9 Roxburgh	1
GULISTAN 8-11 Southey	2
STAR DUST 7-3 Thompson	3
ASLAM 8-4 Laloo	4

Tote paid: Rs. 18 for win. Rs. 6-8, Rs. 6 and Rs. 9 for places.

BRIGHTON PLATE: Distance 6 furlongs:—

WIDDEN HILL 9-5 Field	1
FEARLESS PRINCE 8-1 Marrable	2
TIME FLIES 8-0 Southey	3
HOW'S THAT 8-3 Maxwell	4

Tote paid: Rs. 6 for win, Rs. 3 and Rs. 3 for places.

CONSOLATION PLATE: Distance 6 furlongs—

GREY PRINCE 8-9 Muhmad Khan	1
ANWAR 10-8 Ali Mohd	2
PURE GOLD 9-5 Kesoo	3
SAMAH 8-11 Mubarak Seyhood	4

Tote paid: Rs. 7 for win, Rs. 3, Rs. 5 and Rs. 4-8 for places.

Double tote paid: Rs. 707.—A. P.

Hockey

DHYANCHAND TO PLAY IN MADRAS

Gold Cup Tournament In Interesting Stage

MADRAS, April 26.

The Gold Cup Hockey Tournament conducted by the Madras United Club has now reached an interesting stage, after the elimination of a number of teams in the preliminary rounds

This evening the South Indian Railway from Villipuram tried conclusions with the Muslim United Club and a keen and hard fought game ended in a draw, each side scoring a goal.

The Ferozepore District Hockey Association team led by Dhyan Chand is arriving to-night by the Grand Trunk Express and will play their first match in the Tournament against the Spencer's Sports Club to-morrow.—A.P.

Millowners And War

Conference, Convened By Govt. To Meet In Bombay

CALCUTTA, April 26.

The Bengal Millowners' Association will be represented by its Vice-President, Mr. M. L. Shah, at the meeting of millowners in the country to be held in Bombay on May 9.

The meeting has been convened by the Government of India to explain to the millowners the new policy proposed to be adopted by the Government for securing their requirements for war supplies of cotton textiles.—A. P.

SUBHAS' BROTHER ARRESTED

Alleged Assault On Public Servant!

CALCUTTA, April 26.

Mr. Satish Chandra Bose, Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation, and the eldest brother of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, his son, Dhirendra Nath Bose, and his nephew, Ranjit Bose, appeared to-day before the Additional District Magistrate at Alipore. They were arrested yesterday under sections 342, 353 and 109 of the Indian Penal Code (assault and wrongful confinement of a public servant, and abetment thereof).

The hearing was adjourned till May 8.—A. P

"DRAGGED CONSTABLE IN TAXI"?

Mr. Dhirendra Bose and Mr. Ranjit Kumar Bose are charged with assaulting a constable, attached to the Special Branch on the night of April 12 on the Elgin Road in execution of his duty, and further wrongfully confining the constable by dragging him in a taxi to the residence of Sir B. P. Singh Roy, at Lansdown Road, while Mr. Satish Bose is charged with aiding and abetting the former two in the commission of the offences.—United Press.

SUNNI AGITATION ENTERS FOURTH WEEK

LUCKNOW, April 25.

The Sunni agitation to establish the right to recite the Madhesabha publicly, entered its fourth week to-day when a large number of Sunnis courted arrest at the Idgah again to-day.

Dr. Azad Maliahabadi, addressed a Sunni audience in the Idgah and appealed to them to remain calm and carry on the agitation peacefully.

At 4 p. m. batches of Sunnis came out singing the Madhesabha and were promptly arrested.

The total number of arrested persons so far is 156 including Dr Azad Malihabadi, and about 30 minor boys.—A. P.

184 Sunnis Arrested

LUCKNOW, April 25.

One hundred and eighty-four Sunnis, including Dr. Azad Malihabadi, dictator, have courted arrest so far by defying the magisterial ban on "Madhe Saheba" procession.—United Press.

Beighton Cup Hockey

CALCUTTA, April 26.

Following are results of games played to-day in the Beighton Cup:—

B. N. Railway "A" 1; Eagles Club (Bareilly) 0.

Bhopal Wanderer 1; B G. Press 0

Bhagwant Club (Tikamgarh) 3; Rampur State 0.

Police A. C. 2; Mohammedan Sporting 1.

Delhi Youngs 3; Allahabad District 2.—A. P.

KARACHI.—Mr. Tikamdas Motwane has been appointed as Legal Remembrancer to the Sind Government.—United Press.

PRESIDENCY HEALTH - RETURNS

Sharp Rise In Cholera

Health conditions in the Bombay Province for the week ended April 19 were as under:—Information for the seven Districts in the Northern Registration District viz. East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Surat, Broach Kaira, Panch Mahals and Ahmedabad, are not included in this review:—

Plague:—Plague incidence is considerably reduced in the Bijapur District, where the epidemic was still recently very severe, the figures for the week being 4 attacks and 2 deaths against 5-5 reported and 9-7 revised for the last week. There was slight increase in Dharwar, Belgaum and Ratnagiri Districts and slight decrease in Kanara District.

Cholera:—There was a sharp rise in cholera incidence during the week and the upward trend is likely to continue during the coming months. Nasik District appears to be the worst affected District, where the infection flared up during the week, the figures of cases and deaths being 343-98 against 68-25 reported and 155-52 revised for the previous week.

Smallpox:—Smallpox incidence showed a tendency to increase in the Districts of Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Ahmednagar, Dharwar, Kolaba and Sholapur; in the remaining it was steady.

Food Adulteration Act: The Bombay Municipality filed 26 cases; 20 previous cases—17 of milk adulteration and 3 of butter adulteration were decided and fines totalling Rs. 945 were recovered. Twelve previous cases all of milk adulteration in the Surat Municipal area were decided and fines of Rs. 94-8-0 were recovered.

Public Health Laboratory, Poona: The number of samples analysed at the Public Health Laboratory, Poona, during the week was 364-112 for bacteriological examination and 239 for chemical examination. The number of food samples analysed was 13 of which 10 were found non-genuine.

Guniea-Worm:—The special Inspector on Guinea-Worm duty in Belgaum District visited 7 villages during the week and treated 22 draw and 8 step-wells with tropical chloride of lime. He distributed 125 posters and delivered 4 lantern lectures. In all 159 persons were found to be suffering from the disease in these villages.

Malaria:—The Medical Officers on malaria duty in Kanara District visited 28 villages and treated 380 cases. Of these 261 were treated for malaria.

Demand For Powers To Kolhapur Rani

SANGLI, April 26.

A meeting of Sangli women held last evening in the Jain Mahilashram adopted a resolution requesting His Excellency the Viceroy to confer upon Shri Tarabai, Maharani of Kolhapur the reins of Kolhapur Administration. Mrs. Indirabai Sathye presided. The President was authorised to send the resolution to the Viceroy.—A. P.

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Britain Still Rules The Waves

Hitler's Failure To Build A Navy Will Probably Cost Him This War

It may seem remarkable that Hitler, who prepared Germany for war with such intense foresight and energy, should have omitted to build an adequate Navy, and thus failed to profit by the major lesson afforded by the Great War. It should have been apparent to him, and his advisers, that the real cause of the collapse of the Central Powers in 1918 was the stringent blockade of Germany by the allied fleets; yet, in 1939, he let himself in for a war of titanic magnitude with a navy absurdly smaller than the one which had proved inadequate to save German defeat in the Great war writes Admiral Sir Reginald Bacon in the "Gazette."

The reasons for this are, however, not difficult to detect if we bear in mind the fact that the Germans, broadly speaking, are not a seafaring race. German ideals and war policy are founded on the worst of the characteristics of Frederick the Great, all of whose campaigns were entirely land campaigns. Command of the sea and seafighting never affected him or his armies in the slightest degree. His military efforts were largely concentrated on robbing and humbling Austria. His seizure of Silesia led to the Seven Years War, in which he fought no less than twenty-three considerable land battles. while the only sea fighting that took place was between England and France, of which even a faint echo hardly reached the armies fighting in mid-Europe.

This absence of naval activity applies also to the wars engineered by Bismarck. The Austrian war of 1866, commonly called the Seven Weeks War, was decided on land; the only sea fighting that took place was between the Italians and the Austrians, and in no way affected the Prussian army. The Franco-Prussian war, similarly, was entirely a land campaign, in which the French fleet had no major role to play. The resultant accumulation of this one-sided experience led Germany, not unnaturally, to look on a navy as an expensive luxury and not a vital necessity. Hitler himself once called battleships "luxury toys of the democracies."

Hereditary Instinct

In the early nineties of last century a truer perception of the value of sea power was awakened in all countries, largely owing to the writings of Admiral Mahan, U.S.N. This coincided with a desire on the part of Germany for expansion; so colonies were acquired and her seaborne trade greatly expanded. Then in the early years of this century came the rapprochement between Great Britain and France, which brought vividly home to Germany the fact that, if her merchant fleet and colonies were to be protected in a future war, it was essential for her to have a strong navy.

But what she did not appreciate, and has yet to learn, is that the strength of a navy should be assessed not only in terms of ships, but that the psychology of the officers and crews has to be reckoned with. Sea instinct is hereditary; it is also impossible to create traditions suddenly. Even in these days when ships may be looked on as mere machines floating on the water, differing from land machines mainly in shape and size, a seaman is a seaman still. His upbringing, his outlook on strategy and tactics, differ radically from that of those who fight ashore. The instincts of a German naval officer, both in the Great War and in that of to-day, are by no means the same as those of an officer in a navy as old-established as the British.

It is not easy to lay one's finger on the many slight differences between the two; one however stands out in bold relief. In the army the loss of material is looked on, more or less, as a disgrace. "Saving the guns" has always been a rallying cry; Colenso and Maiwand are instances. At sea it is a cardinal axiom that in fighting, ships must be lost if victory is to be attained. A little thought will show how greatly this difference of outlook must affect the fighting of a naval action. Had the German fleet fought our Grand Fleet in January, 1915, they would have found it only two dreadnought battleships superior in number to their own. Want of sea instinct caused the German High Command to refuse to take the risk of losing ships, and so lost the best and only chance they ever had of winning the Great War.

Treaty Of Versailles

Undoubtedly, this want of sea instinct also blurred the outlook of Hitler. He saw, or thought he saw, how the submarine campaign nearly won the Great War for Germany. It seemed that if numbers of boats could be progressively increased in the next war, the chance of mastery at sea would increase until it became a certainty. Moreover, small vessels, even in large numbers, were cheaper and more easy to provide.

By the Treaty of Versailles Germany was denied the right to build large ships except to replace a few old-class battleships which she had been allowed to keep to protect her shores in the Baltic. It was useless to try to build battleships on the sly, for this could not be done without attracting attention, and probably incurring strong action on the part of England and France. So she built a few submarines, which she was allowed to do, and also the so-called, "pocket battleships" Graf Spee, Deutschland and Admiral Scheer"; ships which could only have a very limited and special use, and which were quite useless for serious sea warfare. In fact the German Admiralty made the same mistake as that of which Italy has been guilty, namely, building special vessels which it was hoped might speak about and sink larger warships or prey on sea commerce instead of building ships which could openly face the fleet of its opponent.

Aircraft vs. Battleships

There was at this time a world-wide but totally unjustifiable belief that aircraft were, infallibly able to sink battleships; and, in German naval circles, that the magnetic mine and submarine were capable of supplanting the battleships. It seemed, therefore, to Hitler and his advisers that, if the new mines and submarine could take the place of the battle fleet, there was no reason to rival Britain in battleship construction, especially when cheaper weapons could destroy those mammoths. Further, the aeroplane was useful in land fighting as well as at sea, so it was better to bank on machines which could play the double role.

Needless to say this was not the opinion of British naval officers. They know well the difficulties attending sea work; the difficulties of successful air attack on ships; they know the difficulties that submarines encounter in attacking convoys; and they know how those whose business is to live on deep waters have the knack of circumventing such attacks.

They have a firm belief that command of the sea must be gained and held by surface vessels, that the commerce of a country must be carried in ships above water, and that these ships are best attacked by surface vessels. They look on submerged craft and aircraft as useful auxilliaries to surface command but as a doubtful substitute for surface vessels.

The German leaders, Hitler, Goering, Goebbels and the like, had neither sea knowledge nor sea experience. Their eyes were focussed on war as carried out on land, and they hoped that their sea improvisations would fill the bill; moreover they were impatient to obtain results. Their war, to be successful, had to be won before Britain could rearm; so they did not dare to delay the commencement of hostilities, in order to attempt to rival Britain's strength in battleships. Perhaps, starting as they perforce had to a long way in arrear, they may have seen that it was hopeless to try to overtake our numbers, and that it was highly improbable that we should allow them to carry out so ingenuous a programme In the view of British stategists this German contempt of sea power is one of the fallacies which will lead to Germany's defeat in this war as in the last.

Mr. G. L. Mehta presenting the Cup to Professor Daruwala, the champion weight-lifter by teeth who broke his own previous record in a performance at Paradise Cinema, Calcutta.

HOLDER BREAKS HIS OWN RECORD

All-India Weight Lifting By Teeth

(From A Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

The Calcutta public witnessed a very thrilling exhibition of physical strength and fitness at the local Paradise Cinema on Sunday, (20th inst.), when Prof. T. P. Daruwala of Daruwala Physical Culture Institute, Avenue House, broke his own record of weight-lifting by teeth by raising 212 lbs., about nine inches from the ground, and also demonstrated other feats which were highly enjoyed by the public. The judges were: Mr. D. Mordicai, S.G., L.W.G.; Mr. N. Ahmed, Jt. Hony. Secretary Bengal Olympic Association, Mr. S. S. Nazir; Mr. K. C. Gupta, M.A., B.L.

The function which was presided over by Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, proved a great success, as it not only established the reputation of a young Parsee athlete as the holder of an All-India record, but also, as remarked by the President, "gave impetus to all to improve their physique and keep quite fit."

The professor's open challenge to come to the stage and beat him, remained unaccepted, in spite of repeated offers, and the judges and the President unanimously declared him as the proud holder of the record. His other feats, breaking a heavy stone on his head, about two maunds in weight (and stopping of heart and pulse which remained unexhibited for want of a doctor) also evoked great admiration, which was again the feeling when his pupils too showed some highly skilful feats of balance on parallel bars.

Prof. Daruwala, thus, has added another feather to his cap and brought glory to his community and country by proving himself as one of the greatest physical culturists of India.

At the conclusion, the professor was presented with one Judges' Cup as well as an Olympic Silver Cup, in recognition of his high efficiency.

Indian And Foreign Films For Week

Modern Miss America

"Kitty Foyle" Picturised By R. K. O. At Eros

Frequently motion pictures endeavour to make a famous fictional character come to life on the screen. Rarely are such endeavours as successful as they are in R. K. O. Radio's sumptuous production of "Kitty Foyle" which is being shown at Eros. Ginger Rogers does the capable job of creating Christopher Morley's salty "white collar girl" in the cinematic flesh.

As many readers of Morley's widely-discussed novel will recall, Kitty is a forthright spirited Irish girl from Philadelphia who sets out to carve herself a career as a business woman, after her hectic romance with a well-meaning but weak young socialite proves something of a failure.

But despite the earnest attentions of a doctor who wants to marry her, Kitty can't forget her first love, nor can she resist the appeal he makes on her. And her experiences, happy and tragic and always human, and the constant conflict within her between her head and her heart all lead up to the drama of the conclusion when she has to make up her mind between marrying the doctor or running away with the disillusioned society man as his mistress.

Giving the versatile Rogers her finest characterization to date, the picture achieves remarkable conviction through its unique "stream of consciousness" technique in expressing its story in the first person. By this device Kitty herself reviews the highlights of her career through her own eyes as well as those of the audience, and in this way invests the film with an oddly effective realism.

Dennis Morgan gives excellent support to Miss Rogers as the socialite, and the new "find", James Craig, proves himself valuable as the faithful young doctor.

RANJIT STUDIO NEWS

"Shadi"—Ranjit's next film on schedule is just ready for release. It features Madhuri, Motilal, Khurshid and Ishwarlal. As its title denotes, 'Shadi' deals with Indian marriages and shows where they need amendments. It is replete with humorous situations, and is full of melodious songs. It is directed by Jayant Desai.

Jayant Desai has already made headway with his next picture starring Vasanti, Khurshid, Aroon, E. Billimoria etc.

"Sasural" is being directed by Chaturbhuj Doshi. "Sasural" has a simple story lightly told in the Chaturbhuj way. It is a domestic comedy and a warning to those who desire to court matrimony. It has the popular cast consisting of Madhuri, Motilal, Nurjahan and Kantilal.

Kaushalya in 'Darshan' of Prakash pictures.

Ginger Rogers and Dennis Mor gan in "Kitty Foyle" running at Eros.

Amusing Film At Metro

'Come, Live With Me' Is Grand Entertainment

Presenting a new romantic team Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's "Come Live With Me", co-starring James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr, is running at the Metro Cinema this week.

Based on a story tailor-made for the pair, the plot, briefly, deals with a beautiful Austrian refugee who is given the alternative of marrying an American citizen and thus obtaining a quota number, or being deported to her native Austria.

Prefering the former she proposes marriage to Stewart, a penniless young author. Through a purely business arrangement, the marriage is to give Miss Lamarr her number and, in return, Stewart is to have his living expenses paid until he can sell one of his novels.

The complications of this strange deal, made more puzzling when the two actually fall in love, supplies the screen with one of its most amusing stories.

James Stewart, is ideally suited for the characterization of the ambitious author, who finally decides to write from experience rather than imagination. Miss Lamarr came to her role from her appearance with Clark Gable in "Comrade X" which was recently shown at Metro.

The supporting cast includes Ian Hunter, as the publisher.

The film was directed by Clarence Brown, and George Folsey handled the photographic assignment.

TEN BEST FOREIGN PICTURES

The Bengal Film Journalists' Association, representing the entire film press of the province and embracing all important dailies and weeklies, held a secret ballot to ascertain the popularity of Indian and Foreign films released in Calcutta during the year 1940 The following is the result of the poll in regard to Foreign films:—

TEN BEST FOREIGN PICTURES:

1. "Gone with the Wind" M.-G.-M 204 points.
2. "All This and Heaven Too" 128 points.
3. "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington" 118 points.
4. "Rebecca" 113 points.
5. "Grapes of Wrath" 88 points.
6. "Ninotchka" M.-G.-M. 85 points.
7. "Waterloo Bridge" M.-G.-M. 74 points.
8. "Forty Little Mothers" M.-G.-M. 42 points.
9. "Pinocchio" 42 points.
10. "We Are Not Alone", "Hunchback of Notredame" 36 points.

It will be observed that apart from the fact that "Gone With The Wind" secures first place in the poll, four Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer pictures have been selected among the "first ten"

Ingrid Bergman Interviewed

Sweden's Second Gift To Hollywood

A new experience for Hollywood is Miss Ingrid Bergman, who is like nothing else the movies have ever seen. She is Sweden's second gift to Hollywood films, the first having been Greta Garbo, and is likely to be one of the most important personalities in pictures before long.

"Making pictures in Hollywood has been wonderful", she said, "even though for me it has been work, work and more work. The difficulties of learning the technique have occupied all of my spare time. I have been fortunate, however, in not only making pictures, but appearing on the Broadway stage, which was valuable training".

Not much has been heard of Miss Bergman, because she has devoted herself to her job and to her two-year-old daughter, Pia. But although serious, quiet and retiring, Miss Bergman does not intend to follow Garbo in living a life of secrecy. She is delightfully easy to talk to.

"Of course", she said, "Miss Garbo was an inspiration to me as she is to all Swedish actresses. She is very popular in Sweden, where her pictures are looked forward to as a special treat. But when I was given the chance to come to Hollywood, I was not sure. I was happy in Stockholm, I was making progress in my work and I had my husband, Dr. Peter Lindstrom, and my baby to think of. Now that we are together in Hollywood, I am content. The motion picture is an international medium. I feel that every actress should take advantage of any opportunity to broaden the scope of her work".

Miss Bergman was brought to Hollywood for Intermezzo, A Love Story, and scored a personal triumph in the film. She was so homesick, however, that she actually boarded the train, carrying her on the way back home, while still in make-up and in costume She rushed directly from the set to the station when the final scene was filmed.

"I returned a year ago", she said, "and this time Pia came with me. It was too lonesome without her."

Miss Bergman is now starring with Robert Montgomery in 'Rage in Heaven', Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture adapted from the James Hilton novel.

Riot Affects All Theatres

Proper Time To See 'Padosi' And 'Naya Sansar'

BY 'CHRONICLE' FILM CRITIC.

The riots in Bombay have naturally affected theatres in all localities. The only show that people can attend if they are at all inclined to see any picture is the 3-30 or 4 p.m. shows.

* * * *

But I would strongly recommend, that in order to have a proper frame of mind viz. that of a citizen, wanting to live in peace and goodwill with all neighbours every citizen of Bombay will do well to see 'Padosi' and 'Naya Sansar.' Even those who are under arrest for rioting may, with benefit to all, be given free admission to 'Padosi' by the Government.

* * * *

Bombay has a fine stock of films both among the Indian and foreign ones, this week and it is a pity that Bombay citizens will be denied the pleasure of seeing one or other of them.

* * * *

'Khazanchi' at Krishna, 'Gharjavai' and 'Punarmilan' in their last week at West End and Majestic, 'Pardesi in its tenth week at Lamington and such fine picture as 'Lagan' at Minerva are all going waste owing to these very unfortunate riots.

* * * *

On May 3, will come equally good films. There will be three new pictures in the city next Saturday; 'Amrit' at West End, 'Narad-Naradi' at Majestic and 'Manthan' at Imperial. Let us hope that the riot situation will so improve as to enable Bombay to give a suitable reception to these new films.

SHE watched the door of her new establishment open to admit her first client. Business had started! A good impression must be created!

Hurriedly she grasped the telephone receiver and became engaged in an animated conversation. Then, an appointment having been arranged, she replaced the receiver, asked: 'What can I do for you, sir?'

A moment's pause, and then. 'If you please, ma'am, I've come to connect the telephone!'

Auzurie in one of her dance poses in 'Naya Sansar'.

"Battle Of The Flames"

Britain Mobilizes Fire-Fighters; Premier's Optimism

LONDON, April 26.

"A battle of the flames" is now being waged on Britain's doorstep, declared Mr. Herbert Morrison, Minister of Home Security, speaking at Guildford to-day (Saturday).

The outcome of this struggle with German incendiary bombs, he said, is "just as important for the outcome of the war as any battle of tanks in the Middle East or of ships in the Atlantic. The battle of the flames is a tough one but we have closed one of the biggest gaps in our defences when we mobilised two million fire fighters most of whom are volunteers."

INGENIOUS DEVICES

Mr. Morrison revealed that in addition to this huge army, Britain's fire fighting equipment had been increased fifteenfold to twenty fold in the country generally and had been multiplied twenty-five times over in the target area adding "We are day to day improving and extending a wide variety of extremely ingenious technical devices."

MOBILISING FIRE-FIGHTERS

All British subjects normally working within the city of London may now be required to register for fire-fighting duties. An order to this effect has been issued by the Ministry of Home Security. The need for the order, it is pointed out, arises from the fact that a vast majority of those working within the city live in outer areas leaving a very small residential population who are not able to make adequate arrangements. The city is now protected by other means but they are not considered suitable for permanent applications. The order applies to all British subjects working in the city between the ages of sixteen and sixty except for some specially exempted classes.

"WILL GET IT BACK"

Mr. Churchill, seeing the air raid damage in Manchester to-day said "it is a tragedy but they will get it back threefold."—Reuter.

U. S. Move To Keep Axis Out Of French North Africa

LONDON, (By Cable.)

The "News Chronicle's" New York correspondent cabled on April 22:—

Steps that could be taken by the United States to keep the Axis out of French North Africa are being studied by President Roosevelt and the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, it is understood in Washington.

If action is to be taken there is little time to be lost, according to certain Washington circles who see General Weygand's regime in Morocco as badly shaken by the appearance of German forces in Libya and fast crumbling under relentless Nazi pressure.

One move that is being seriously considered, it is said, is the dispatch of several units of the United States' Atlantic fleet to Casablanca on a "courtesy call"—a visit that might be indefinitely prolonged.

Bonnet In Consultative Committee

VICHY, April 25.

Admiral Darlan informed the Cabinet that his Paris visit was satisfactory but he was unable to see Herr Abetz on his next visit.

The former Foreign Minister, M. Bonnet is one of the members of the first Consultative Committee of the Chamber which was set up on Friday to deal with administrative reorganisation.

Nazi Ships Sunk

Extensive Raids By R .A. F.

LONDON, April 26.

Bombs burst in shipyards and fires broke out when the R.A.F. raided Kiel as the main target in last night's raids on Germany, it is learned in London. Other targets attacked were Berlin, Bremerhaven, Wilhelmshaven, Emden, Luebeck and Friedrichstadt. Oil stores in Rotterdam were also bombed. In daylight on Friday in addition to ships bombed and sunk in the canal leading to Rotterdam, direct hits were scored on two supply ships in a heavily escorted convoy of three discovered some miles west of Heligoland.

ATTACKED FROM LOW LEVEL

Describing the attack on the supply ships an Air Ministry communique says that the ships were attacked from a very low level. The largest was set on fire and was almost certainly destroyed. Another was hit on the stern and severely damaged. The convoy and the escort were also machine-gunned.

Further details of Friday's daylight raid show that direct hits were made on barges and quayside buildings in the docks at Ijmuiden. Gunpits, troops and shipping were machine-gunned. On the German island of Baltrum, factory buildings were severely damaged.

Other bombers attacked enemy occupied Denmark and bombed railways and two wireless stations. The communique adds that from all the day and night operations on Friday night two aircraft of the bomber command are missing.

GERMAN GUNS ACTIVE

R. A. F. fighters were not content to make one offensive patrol over the channel and northern France to-day (Saturday). They carried out several such patrols over both the channel and German-occupied territory. One German fighter was shot down off the southeast coast. Two British machines are missing.

German long-range guns mounted on the French coast were in action across the straits of Dover for nearly one hour this afternoon.

GOERING'S UNLUCKY NUMBER!

Thirteen German aircraft were destroyed over and round Britain during the week ending April 26. Eleven of these were bombers. No British machines were lost in this area during the period concerned.—Reuter.

NAZI PLANES BOMB BRITISH TOWN

LONDON, April 25

German planes were believed to be in the vicinity of a town in North-East England on Friday night. No alert had been sounded in London to a late hour.

Many flares over a north-eastern area were the prelude to a sharp short raid by a large number of machines. A number of explosive and fire bombs were dropped. Enemy raiders were also reported over a town in northern Ireland.—Reuter.

North-East England Heavily Bombed

LONDON, April 26.

North-East England bore the brunt of Friday night's Nazi raids according to an official communique which states:

"Enemy activity last night was mainly directed against North-East England.

The attack on this area was sharp and occurred in the early part of the night but had ended by midnight.

Bombs were dropped at several points and some damage was caused.

Reports show that there was a considerable number of casualties of which, however, only a small number were fatal.

Some bombs were also dropped on the east and north-east coasts of Scotland and at isolated points in East and North-West England.

These incidents have not caused any damage or casualties.

British Credit For China

New Grant Doubles Amount Of Sterling Guarantee

NEW YORK, April 26.

The British Embassy has announced the grant to China of a new British credit of five million sterling to support the Chinese dollar. The new grant decided in December doubles the amount of the Sterling guarantee by the British Treasury under the China Currency Stabilisation Act of 1939.

The United States and China have signed a "closely parallel" agreement establishing a Sino-American stabilisation fund. The United States is purchasing twelve million five hundred thousand sterling worth of Chinese currency. Both the funds will be managed by a Board established by the Chinese Government consisting of one American, one British and three Chinese.—Reuter.

Greece's Resistance

"Italy alone would not have succeeded in conquering little Greece", declares the newspaper "Dagens Nyheter" of Stockholm. "The final outcome was certain when the Germans started, but even during the last phase the Greek name shines undimmed in lustre".

Benares Arrests

BENARES, April 26.

Eleven Satyagrahis were sentenced yesterday to six months' imprisonment each with fines.

Four students of the Benares Hindu University are reported to have been arrested to-day under the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

BANGALORE, April 25.—The Muslims of India could only think of the Islamic conception of democracy according to which they believed in their leader and obeyed his injunctions, declared the Raja of Mahumudabad, inaugurating the Muslim Students Federation, Bangalore, last night.—A. P.

Forty Lives From 'Rajputana' Lost

LONDON, April 25.

East Coast Canadian Port Commander Paul Cross, a Senior Canadian Officer reported that forty lives were lost in the North Atlantic when a submarine torpedoed the "Rajputana" twice within two hours.—Reuter.

Bombs Dropped On Berlin

LONDON, April 26.

Bombs were dropped on Berlin last night (Friday), it is understood in London.—Reuter

KIEL AND OTHER NAVAL BASES BOMBED

LONDON April 26.

Bombers of the R. A. F. last night attacked Kiel and other naval bases in northwest Germany

40TH RAID UPON KIEL

This was the second night in succession that Kiel harbour and other naval bases in North-West Germany have been bombed. It was the 40th raid upon Kiel.—Reuter.

TRIPOLI BANKED AGAIN.

CAIRO, April 25.

R.A.F. again attacked Tripoli harbour on Thursday night.—Reuter.

PAUL MUNI AT BROADWAY

Cast As English Doctor In "We Are Not Alone"

The Paul Muni starring picture "We Are Not Alone", adapted from the best selling novel by James Hilton, author of "Goodbye Mr. Chips", will be shown from today at the Broadway, Dadar. Produced by Warner Bros., and directed by Edmund Goulding, "We Are Not Alone" has received acclaim from the critics.

Muni's role is a complete departure from the historical biographics he has done in the past several years. In "We Are Not Alone" he plays the modern, fictional character, a small town English doctor, who serves his patients with compassion and skill but is completely unable to remedy the pain in his own life. The film tells the story of his neither happy nor melancholy life in a little cathedral town, and of how the pattern of that life was shattered by his summons to attend a little Australian dancer in a down-at-the-heel stock company. The story of the linked fates of these two is one of love, jealousy, passion and enduring faith.

Appearing with him in the role of the dancer is Jane Bryan, brilliant young dramatic actress whose performance in the "Old Maid" won her role opposite Muni. Flora Robson, noted British screen star, is cast as his cold and unsympathetic wife, and young Raymond Seven plays their little son.

Beaverbrook's Humorous Message To Air Workers

LONDON, April 26.

Lord Beaverbrook, who recently coined the phrase "beauteous bombs" has sent a message to all aircraft workers expressing gratitude for past help and an exhortation to greater efforts in the future. "You produce airframes which might be described as 'beautiful ladies'; here you get beautiful ladies with their new bonnets—engines — which show such a magnificent advance on last years' fashions. It is on account of these new bonnets for pretty ladies that I ask you give us more output. A more bountiful supply of spares, a more determined effort in the assembly shops. In the long summer days your ladies will be the comfort we reply on in our homes and at our hearthstones".—Reuter.

German Press Reaction To American Declarations

LONDON, April 26.

Warmongers and war propaganda are epithets used by the German Press to describe the speeches of Mr. Cordell Hull and Col. Knox on the question of getting supplies to Britain.

"Volkischer Beobachter" says the speeches "have put everything previously said by official warmongers into the shade. Both speakers acted as though the two European dictators were in full march against peaceful United States".

Similarly "Lokal Anzeiger" calls the speeches war propaganda and says the outcome of the Balkan adventure has shocked American public opinion "as is shown by the hysterical cries of encircled people who want to clear the path for war".—Reuter.

MADRAS, April 26.—A scheme All-India Federation of motor transport workers with a view to formulating an unified demand and to have a clear programme for transport labour was outlined at a meeting of the Madras Motor Workers' Association. A preliminary meeting of motor transport workers will shortly be held in Delhi to discuss the scheme.—A. P.

LONDON, April 25.

One hundred enemy aircraft have so far been shot down during this month over Britain and around the coast it is officially announced.

75 of these were destroyed at night.—Reuter.

POLICE OPEN FIRE TWICE

(Continued from Page 14)

the Hindu burial ground (Sonapur) on Queen's Road shall approach the said burial ground 'via' Thakurdwar Road and Queen's Road only.

Progressive Group's Appeal To Mayor

The following letter has been sent to the Mayor of Bombay on behalf of the Progressive Group:—

Your Worship,—On behalf of the Progressive Group, we suggest that a meeting of the leading citizens be convened by you to consider steps to be taken to relieve the present communal tension in the city by the formation of peace committees and such other measures as the meeting deem fit.

AHMEDABAD RETURNS TO NORMAL

City Congress Wants Enquiry Into Causes Of Riot

AHMEDABAD, April 26.

The City has almost returned to normal to-day. All the mills are working day shifts with almost full complements. Night shifts are expected to be re-started after the return of those workers who have left the city. A number of shops are open but the principal markets are expected to open on Monday.

The City Congress Committee has decided to render legal assistance to those who have suffered in consequence of riots to obtain compensation and has appointed a committee of lawyers for the purpose. It has also urged Government to appoint a committee to enquire into the causes of communal rioting in Ahmedabad and the measures adopted to deal with it.—A.P.

Police Sub-Inspector searching pockets of a suspect.

RAJKOT CITIZENS WARNED

State Determined To Keep Out Communal Trouble

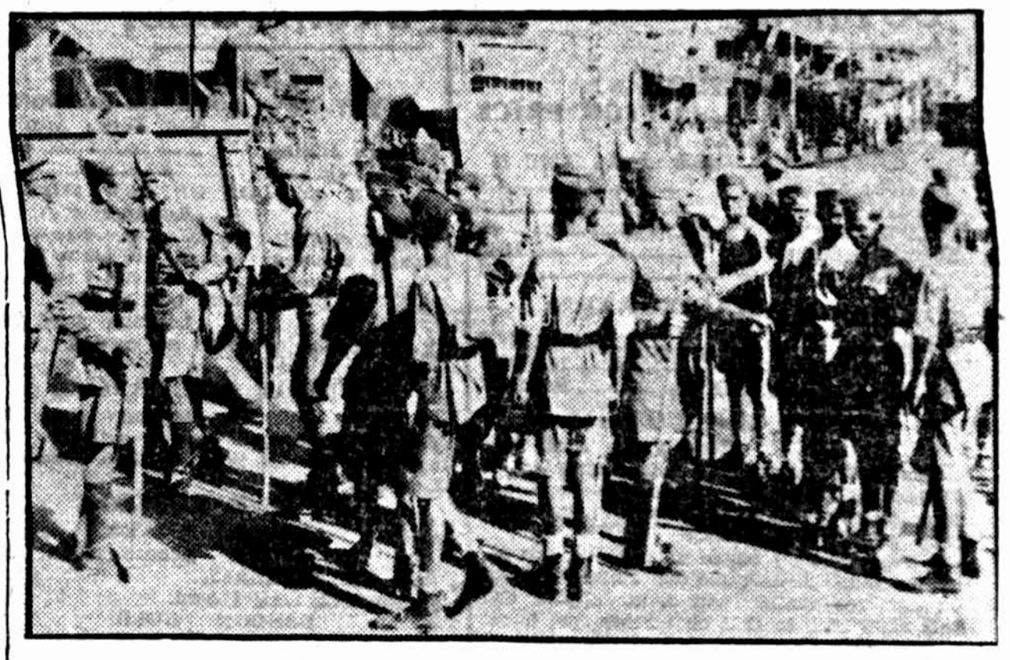
(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, April 26.

Rajkot witnessed an unusual sight this evening when the public meeting, jointly convened by Hindu and Muslim citizens, assembled in Karansinghji Middle School compound and K. S. Vishwanathsinghji, Dewan of Rajkot State, presided. Leading citizens spoke at length on the necessity of communal unity and cited the unique example of Rajkot where communal unity has existed for generations.

The efforts of the late Sir Kakhajiraj in promoting goodwill amongst the different communities were recalled and the people were urged to see that they did not harm this enviable achievement by falling a prey in the trap laid by some people who were out to destroy communal harmony and unity. The people were warned against lending their ears to rumours which were preceding communal tension.

K. S. Vishwanathsinghji made a stirring appeal for maintenance of good relations. He explained that the state was determined to keep away any such trouble from Rajkot. The Thakore Saheb was the first servant and himself next to him for people and they will not hesitate to punish anyone found creating trouble.



A police party arriving at Pydhoni for bandobust.

Exiles In New York

World-Famous Intellectuals Find A Sanctuary In The American Metropolis

In the last few months New York, always the city of the emigrant, has seen stepping down the gangplanks a much more exotic and variegated collection of immigrants than normally. Royal families in black-clad batches, excessively well dressed countesses with their entire wealth clutched in a jewelry case, expatriated Americans talking volubly with slight accents, and tired English mothers and nurses with young. Scattered along the procession like punctuation marks are the intellectuals.

Many of these, the writers and scholars, all articulate and therefore dangerous enemies of totalitarianism, have been on the move for the last eight years. With the fall of France their last sanctuary on the Continent of Europe slipped into the abyss, writes H. R. Valentine in "New York Times Magazine."

Interviews with these intellectuals revealed that few of them plan to become American citizens and the reason is purely patriotic. In the fight for democracy in their own countries they do not want to be outsiders. They have not given up the fight.

Citizens Already

But in another sense they feel that they are already citizens—citizens of a democracy without national boundaries—and that America is another billet behind the lines from which to continue the struggle. They are full of gratitude to America and especially to the Emergency Rescue Committee, which in several cases made their escapes possible. For instance, Franz Werfel referred to this Continent "as truly now, in all ways the New World."

Ferenc Molnar, who has been here for quite a while, and can go back to Hungary if he wishes, expressed a later stage of this thankfulness. He was exasperated with those emigres who criticize American ways. "Just let them go back" he said. "Just let them go back if they are finding that things do not quite suit them here."

A Quiet Life

Unlike some of the others, Molnar has no trouble at all working in New York. He has had some fourteen plays produced in this country and is now very hard at work on another. He doesn't like parties, night clubs or too many people anywhere at once. He leads a quiet, snug, industrious life, with a daily beat that forms a triangle—from his hotel to the theatre to a restaurant near where he lives and back again. He likes detective stories, goes occasionally to the movies, and, of course, often to plays. His favourite American writers are Louis Bromfield and Robert Sherwood, and by the latter's play "There Shall Be No Night" he was deeply moved. He thinks the young people in our theatre take acting more seriously and work harder than anywhere else in the world. He is very impressed, and happy about them—all of which is pleasantly surprising because he is very much the European of the last century, and when he arrived spoke no English at all.

Lion Feuchtwanger is a little man, slight, neat, cheerful. His frequent suppressed laughter is catching. Unlike many conscious intellectuals, he does not retire into the machinery of his mind. Instead he seems alert, curious, ready for diversion. Here in New York eight years ago, he notices with satisfaction that since then there have been two improvements. Architecturally the character of the city is more developed—and the food is better.

The writer, after offering him a cigarette which he refused, asked if he minded if she smoked. He hesitated, stifled a laugh, and said: "I would be happy if you would not." The cigarette went hurriedly back in the pack.

Feuchtwanger's tendency is politely but firmly to pursue his own line, no matter what. Currently he is besieged by people who want him to lecture or write articles. He feels that for a "real writer" such work is a waste of time. The story of his struggles to make this clear was somehow very funny. Inevitably after a long explanation, the answer came back: "But, Mr. Feuchtwanger, we will pay you so many thousand dollars." Then finally, an uncomprehending, flat "Oh." All Lion Feuchtwanger wants is a little burrow (preferably in California) where he may dig in and work on his novels.

Del Vayo

In contrast to Feuchtwanger the purely creative writer, is Alvarez Del Vayo, who is among other professions, a working journalist. Once the Spanish Ambassador to Mexico, then Commissar of War of the Spanish Republic and later Minister of Foreign Affairs, today he still has his sleeves rolled up. He waits confidently and cheerfully for the time when he can again be of service to democracy in Spain.

For a man who has personally known more horror and defeat than most of the others, Del Vayo has remarkable resiliance. He is tall, with flat-brushed white hair, healthy skin, and sharp friendly eyes behind the horn-rimmed glasses. He dresses like an American—tweeds, plain white shirt, nice tie. He seems about as sad and weary as a foxterrier on a fine Autumn day. Here in 1914 as a student, his preference for the United States is based on old affection.

Talking about the future of democracy in America, he said that he thought the steady influx of refugees would help to perpetuate it. Earlier settlers are forgetful in their security of past wrongs but these latest arrivals know at first hand what is meant by oppression.

Tabouis

Something else about faith was mentioned by Genevieve Tabouis. The one woman among the political exiles, she expressed more confidence in the eventual defeat of the Axis than any of the others. "You see, I was first an archaeologist. I have seen that nations and peoples decline when they stop believing in their gods. It happened in Egypt, in Rome but it will not happen to England or America. They still believe in what is loosely called democracy and their belief began as long ago as 1215 at Runnymede."

Mme. Tabouis thinks the Vichy government does as well as it can but "France has put her foot on the electric staircase now—she cannot get off. France will be obliged to go to war against England. But the people are pro-British now even before they are pro-French." And she said the French people make little distinction today between the English and Americans. She thinks that there is great natural justice in the United States, "because people are judged on what they do, not who they are."

Should America feed France this winter, even if it would aid the Germans? "You should do exactly what England wishes you to do. England makes the struggle for all." And then wistfully, "I have all my family in France."

All the emigres, whether they go or stay, are content or bewildered, cannot fail to enrich the mental granary of this country, and give the ideas on which our life is based fresh meaning. Also there is some comfort to be derived from the fact that although the armed forces of several nations did their best to silence them one way or another, these people persisted in saying what they thought, and even so they have survived. Evidently annihilation of true intellect is impossible.

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICE:

JULY 1941

New York: April 26.

Previous closing	11.12
To day's opening	11.13
Difference	+1
To-day's closing	11.15
Difference	+3

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach April/May	Rs. 237/8
Broach July/August	Rs. 217/8
Broach April/May 1942	Rs. 200/8

NEW YORK COTTON

New York: April 26.

New York cotton was moderately active encouraged by steadier Bombay advices but domestic news continued disappointing resulting in general hesitancy

Trading in July began at 11.13, i.e. one pt. higher than the last closing Prices steadied on scattered trade and local support and thereafter rose to 11.15 on further spot house buying with July finally closing at 11.15.

The following are to-day's opening ranges in New York cotton:—

May (11.08/08) 11.10/10
July (11.07/07) 11.13/13
October (11.05/05) 11.11/11

LONDON COMMODITIES

London: April 26.

Castorseeds unquoted

Linseed Bombay Calcutta April/May (£18 9/16 quoted) Closed.

Linseed La Plata May (£11 3/4 quoted) Closed.

Groundnuts Coromandal April/May (£17 1/4 quoted) Closed.

JUTES

Dundee April (£47) Closed

Lightning April (£43) Closed

RUBBER

Spot (14 1/16d buyers) Closed.

Forward July/September (14 1/16d buyers) Closed.

LONDON METALS

Tin (£271 3/4 buyers; £272 sellers. Steady) Closed.

Electrolytic Copper (£62) Closed.

Lead (£25) Closed.

Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) Closed.

Svadeshi Mills Co., Ld.

The Directors' report for the year ended 31st December 1940, of Messrs. Svadeshi Mills Co. Ltd., contains, among others, the following salient points:—

The profit for the year, including income from the Girgaum Property, is Rs. 3,18,412; Adding thereto the balance brought forward from the accounts of the previous year, viz. Rs. 4,691; the amount comes to Rs. 3,23,103; Out of this sum the Directors have carried to—Depreciation Fund Account Rs. 1,00,000; Provision for Taxes Account Rs. 5,000; Rs. 1,05,000; leaving a balance of Rs. 2,18,103.

The Directors recommend the appropriation of this sum as follows:—

(1) Payment of a dividend, free of income-tax, on Preference shares for the year ended 31st December 1940 at Rs. 5 per share Rs. 75,000; (2) Payment of a dividend, free of income-tax, on Ordinary shares for the year ended 31st December 1940 at Rs. 7 per share Rs. 1,40,000; (3) To be carried forward to the accounts of the next year Rs. 3,103; total Rs. 2,18,103.

During the greater part of the year cloth and yarn markets remained dull, but conditions changed for the better after September, 1940. The question of the grant of a Dear Food Allowance led to a general strike in Bombay and our Mill remained closed for about a month and a half. The figure of salaries and wages in our accounts includes a sum of Rs. 1,34,350 paid as Dear Food Allowance.

The Managing Agents, Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd., have foregone their minimum commission of Rs. 50,000 and have charged 10 per cent on profits. Against the interest due on the Tata Mills Debentures held by the Company a sum of Rs. 82,687-8-0 was received during the year at the rate of Rs. 35 per Debenture less income-tax.

The Company's Mills and Factories with their contents and the stocks of yarn and cloth have been insured for Rs. 97,21,000. In May 1940 the Managing Agents appointed Mr. N. H. Tata "Special Director" of the Company in the place of Mr. J. R. D. Tata. The latter was then appointed a Director by the Board under Article 113 of the Articles of Association. Under the same Article the Board also appointed in May Mr. Fazal I. Rahimtoola, C.I.E. a Director. Both of them retire from office in terms of that Article, but are eligible for re-election.

AMERICAN COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS

New York: April 25.

	Season to date	This week	Corresponding Season 1939-40	This Week 1940
Total in sight (excluding linters)	10,299	218	12,735	164
Forwarded to American mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	7,786	225	6,975	126
Exports from U S Ports	864	20	5,844	101
Of which to Japan	88	1	838	36
Of which to China	73	3	390	8
Of which to Grt. Britain	340	...	1,835	11
Of which to Russia	139	...	...	...
Stocks at U S Ports	3,363		2,694	
Stocks at U S interior towns	2,846		2,449	
World's visible supply				
Of which American cotton				
Forwarded to World's mills (excluding linters)				
Receipts at U S Ports	3,427	66	7,277	140

B.—All in bales 000's omitted.

Certificated stocks ..... 13,000 bales

Season This Season Week

LONDON GOLD

London, April 25

Gold Bars Fine per oz £8-8-0

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York: April 26.

Previous closing	4.02 3/4
To-day's opening	4.02

T. T LONDON ON NEW YORK

London: April 26.

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T T LONDON ON PARIS

London: April 26.

T. T. London on Paris not quoted.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London: April 26.

London Exchange opened with the sterling/dollar at 4.02.50 to 4.03.50, which is officially fixed rate.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON SILVER

London: April 26.

Spot (23 1/2d) Closed.

Forward (23 1/2d) Closed.

LONDON GOLD

London: April 26.

London Gold (£8/8/0) Closed.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 31/32) 1-5 31/32

Paris on Bombay not quoted.

New York on Milan not quoted.

New York on Bombay (30.33) 30.33

London on Shanghai (0-3 1/32 to 0-3 11/32) 0-3 1/32 to 0-3 11/32

London on Kobe (1-2 to 1-2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2 1/2.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent.

4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent.

6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS

Bombay: April 26.

There was no trading during the night session.

Calcutta Shares Quiet But Steady

CALCUTTA: April 26.

The market continued quiet but steady round all sections and the volume of business was moderate. Coals, Teas, Jutes and Government Securities kept quiet but steady. The speculative Engineering issues and Miscellaneous Industrials showed no material changes.

Following are closing quotations:—

Govt. Securities: 3 per cent 1936/65 94/2, 3 1/2 per cent Govt Paper 94/2, 4 per cent Punjab Bonds 1948 105/12 s lot.

Banks: Reserve Bank 103 ct.

Railways: Bankura Damodar Rly. 94.

Cotton Mills: New Victoria Cotton ord 2/1.

Coals: Burrakur 12/8, Deoli 8/1, Seebpore 18/8 prem.

Jutes: Adamjee ord 21, Anglo-India 296, Birla pref 129/8 s lots, Caledonian pref 174, Gourepore ord 642, Hukumchand 8/5 ct, Howrah 49/2, India 288, Kamarhatty 441, Naihati 259 s lot, Nellimarla pref 105, Northbrook pref 145, Presidency 4/4 s lot.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 4/2, Indian Copper 1/13, Dalmia Cement ord 10/8 s odd lot, Defd 2/4 s odd lot, Alkali and Chemical ord 15 s odd lot, U P Electric 189, Burn and Co ord 359, Hukumchand Steel ord 10/6, Defd 2/1, Indian Iron and Steel 27/13, Steel Corpn 16/12, Pref 118/8, B I Corpn ord 3/15, Dunlop Rubber 2nd Pref 116 s lot, Indian Cables 18/9, Indian Wood Products 26.

Sugar: Buland 14/14, Murree Brewery 14/8, Raza 15/10.

Tea: Bhatkawa 44/14, Bishnauth 24/6, Patrakola 870, s lot.

Debentures: 6 per cent 1916/21/56 Associated Hotel Debs 105.—A. P.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 26

Bengal Fine	125-28
Berar	159 62
C. P. 1	193-95
C. P. 2	165-68
Khandesh	130-32
Muglai	145-48
Broach	233 35
Punjab S. G. 289 F	362-72
Punjab R. G. 2899 F	337-42
Punjab R. G. 4 F	277-84

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 25

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£69 1/2
Indian stocks 3 per cent 1948	£87 1/2
Indian stocks 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£99 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£77 1/8
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£103 1/2
War loan 3 1/2 per cent	£103
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/990	£112 1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£110 7/8
Chartered Bank of I A and China	£8 5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£71
National Bank of India	£30 1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 25

T T London on:—

New York	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
Madrid	40.50
Montreal	4.43/4.47
Berne	17.30/17.40
Stockholm	16.85/16.95

LONDON SEEDS

London, April 25

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe April/May	20/10 1/2
Wheat Barletta Russo April/May quoted	20/10 1/2
Wheat South Australian April/May quoted	27/9

LONDON SILVER

London, April 25

Spot	23 1/2
Forward	23 1/2

Bombay Presidency Cotton Crop

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following final memorandum on the Cotton Crop of the Bombay Province (including Indian States) for the Season 1940/41:—

(1) On an average of the five years ending 1938/39 the area under cotton in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 25.1 per cent of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

This territory (included in the present report) is, however, exclusive of Baroda State, which on an average, occupies about 3.5 per cent of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

(2) The figures given in the present report relate to the varieties of cotton grown in the Bombay Province. For estimates of the remaining crop, refer to Baroda, Hyderabad, Mysore, Madras and Sind forecasts. Estimates for the whole crop is available also in the All-India Cotton Forecast published in the Indian Trade Journal, and also issued separately in a leaflet form.

(3) The figures for 1940/41 shown in this forecast relate to the cotton crop sown between June and July 1940 in the case of the early varieties, which are grown in the Deccan, and to the cotton crop sown in July/September 1940 in the case of the late varieties which are grown chiefly in Gujarat and the Karnatak.

(Estimates up to 20th March 1941)

AREA.—The latest reports show the total area under the early as well as the late varieties of cotton as noted below:—

	Bombay Province Acres.
British Districts	3,593,000
Indian States	1,885,000
Total	5,478,000

4.1 per cent above the final revised area of the last year but 9.4 per cent below the average actual area during the preceding 10 years. The revised area also shows an increase in almost the whole of the Province except in the Karnatak where it decreased due to deficient rains at sowing time.

SEASON.—The condition of the crop in the Deccan, where early varieties of cotton are grown, has already been described in the previous forecast issued in February last when the picking of the crop was nearly completed. There is hence no further information to add in the present report with regard to the crop in this division except that the late varieties of cotton which are confined to the Satara District are expected to give fair yields. As regards the late varieties of cotton grown in Gujarat and the Karnatak, it may be stated that the season on the whole was fair for the crop in Gujarat except in the north where it proved to be less satisfactory. In the Karnatak the condition of the crop was generally fair except in the Bijapur District where it was less satisfactory.

OUTTURN.—As a result of the seasonal condition described above there is practically no change to report in the percentage estimates noted in the last forecast report with regard to the yield of the crop in the Deccan and any changes that may appear in the present report either in the area or in the estimated outturn of the crop in this division are the result of more complete and more accurate information since available and not due to any changes in the season conditions. The late crop in the Satara District is estimated to come to about 67 per cent of the normal. In Gujarat the outturn of the crop may range between 63 and 75 per cent of the normal except in the Armedabad District where the unregistered crop may return only 58 per cent of the normal. In the Karnatak the crop may return between 58 and 63 per cent of the normal except in the Bijapur Diitrict where it is estimated to be only 47 per cent of the normal. The outturn of the crop in Indian States should generally correspond to the yields likely to be secured in the neighbouring British tracts.

The total estimated outturn of the crop works out as shown below:—

	Bombay Province. Bales.
British Districts	705,000
Indian States	306,000
Total	1,011,000

5.5 per cent over the estimated outturn of the actual area in the previous year but 15.1 per cent below the average estimated outturn of the actual area during the preceding ten years.

Classified by varieties the area and outturn of cotton under the different trade names stand as shown in the subjoined table:—

Variety.	Area. Acres.	Per cent	Outturn. Bales.	Per cent
1. Oomra	1,318,207	24.1	321,863	31.8
2. Broach	487,903	8.9	110,894	11.0
3. Surti	432,359	7.9	116,578	11.5
4. Dholleras	1,862,795	34.0	275,949	27.3
5 Southerns	1,376,888	25.1	186,071	18.4
Total	5,478,152	100	1,011,355	100

Of the total estimated outturn, about 49.2 per cent may be credited to the British Districts and Indian States of Gujarat and the Western India States Agency, some 32.9 per cent to the British Districts and Indian States in the Deccan and the remaining 17.9 per cent to the Karnatak (British Districts and Indian States combined).

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 26-4-41

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 85.6 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.07 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.86 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

SEPOYS IN MALAYA INVENT NEW GAME

Other Communities Take To "Rasket Bootball"

SINGAPORE, (By Mail.)

Indian troops in Malaya have invented a second new game. It is called "rasket football" and, like the first new game invented by the Indian troops called 'lootball', it is designed to give a fairly large number of men the maximum of exercise in a minimum space. Rasket football, which was introduced to Singapore by Major Russell-Roberts, one of the leading Indian Army tennis players in Malaya, has proved sufficiently popular to be adopted by a section of the European civilian community who are putting on an exhibition game in aid of the war fund.

For the troops, rasket football is played partly as a serious game and partly as a good-humoured 'rag'. In the Indian units, members of all castes and races participate, and the game is considered likely to encourage comradeship between, for example, the Madras sappers and the Kumaonis of an infantry battalion, and between the sepoys in general and the camp followers.

The game, which is played with a rugger ball, is divided into five chukkers of five minutes, with a rest in between each. The only person on the ground who may kick the ball is the goal-keeper and, as the few rules declare "to score a goal you must by hook or by crook, but not by foot, get the ball past the goal posts. The sepoys enjoy the game immensely. Players may run with the ball, pass it or throw it in any direction, push it or knock it on, or roll it along the ground, and any form of tackling an opponent is allowed except definitely- unfair tactics. The rules, which are composed in semi-humorous vein, declare that "trippling, pushing, scratching and biting and any other Nazi methods will be dealt with severely . . . bad language is taboo . . . . pulling your opponent's hair is not cricket."

Rasket football, like lootball, is of course a game played only when facilities for other sport are not available, as often happens when Indian troops are in camp away from the sports grounds in the towns. Hockey is the most popular game with the units which can get the use of hockey pitches, but deck tennis is also played by many regiments.

All-India Daily Weather Summary

POONA: April 26.

Observations from most stations in North-east India have not been received. But it is believed that widespread thundershowers occurred in Assam and scattered thundershowers in Bengal and southern half of the Peninsula. The principal amounts of rainfall were Narayanganj, Gadag and Gulbarga 1/4 inch each.

Temperatures continue to be above the normal generally over the whole country, being conspicuously high along and near the North-West Frontier.

Forecast until the 27th evening: Thundershowers will occur at a number of stations in Assam and a few stations in South Bengal and Southern half of the Peninsula. There will be no large change of temperatures.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 26-4-1941.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.002 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.0 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.0 degrees 0.7 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.2 degrees (normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 79 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SSE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 2 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 138 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 17 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 1

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay: April 26.

Linseed May	5 0 3
Linseed September	5 4 0
Wheat May	3 15 9
Wheat September	4 1 0

ON THE AIR

SUNDAY, APRIL 27.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Lakshman Prasad 5-20 Abdul Haq. 5-35 Ashima Banerjee. 5-45 Jamilabai. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Special announcements. 6-15 Multani on the Vichitra Veena. 6-25 Dekho Dekho Ji. 6-30 Light concert. 7 Lakshman Prasad. 7-15 Ghulam Ali Khan. 7-30 For villagers only. 8-15 Jang ki Alf Laila. 8-35 Jamilabai. 8-50 Next week's programmes. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Ghulam Ali Khan. 10 Bageshwari on the Vichitra Veena. 10-10 Dadra Aur Ghazal. 10-25 Lakshman Prasad. 10-45 News in English.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Picked from the pictures. 8 5 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Highbrow hits. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Sound news. 9-15 Bai Gangubai. 10-30 Nana Ani Mani. 11 Amirbai Karnataki. 11-20 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 11-30 News-play. 11-45 Sadat Khan. 12 noon. Less-known Tal. 12-20 p.m. Ramabai Ranade. 12-40 Duets from the movies. 12-50 Chandamama. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Narayanrao Vyas. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 R. N. Karkare. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Sadat Khan. 5-50 Jaltarang Solo. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Narayanrao Vyas. 6-45 Amirbai Karnataki. 7-5 Bhajan in duet. 7-15 Mixed Melodies. 7-25 Local news and announcements. 7-30 Bai Gangubai. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day. 8-30 The week in sport. 8-45 News-play. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 Luise Vajid Mahmood. 10-15 Orchestra of H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Picked from the popular. 8 25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 R. N. Karkare. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

10-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Ratanlal and Paritosh. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Dilruba Solo. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 N. D. Desai. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Marathi pad. 8-5 Ghazal. 8-15 Gujarati geet. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Bai Gangubai. 9 30 Iran ka Anwari. 9-45 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 9-55 Amirbai Karnataki. 10-15 Nayaranrao Vyas.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

5 p.m. Listeners' request. 5-45 News in Bengali. 5-50 Next week's programme. 6 News in English. 6-6 Church service. 7-20 Uttara Devi. 7-40 Jatadhar Pyne. 8 Akinchan Dutt. 8-20 Gopal Sen Gupta. 8-40 Announcements in Bengali. 8-45 News in Bengali. 9 Towards victory. 15. 9-15 Announcements in English. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 Words and music.

B. B. C. Programme

(3-50 a.m to 10-5, 25.53 m.; 4-25 p.m. to 8-30, 16.84 m. and to 10, 19.82 m.; 8-30 to 10, 25.53 m.)

16-25 London calling. 16-30 News. 16-45 Questions of hour. 17-00 Anniversaries Recalled: Christopher Stone. 17-30 Weekly programme. 17-45 B B C Scottish Orchestra. 18-30 News and news commentary: By E. Montague. 18-45 J. Mathews (Variety—Star light). 19-00 Feature from Canada: Br. Delivers Goods. 19-15 Br. Concert Orch. 19-25 London Calling. 19-30 Talk: People of Br. 19-45 Weekly programme 20-00 In Town tonight. 20-30 U. S. comment by Prof. A. Newell. 20-45 F Stone, Piano B B C Orch. (Music of Br. 21-00 Service: add. by Rt. Rev. Barkway. 21-30 News. 21 45 Questions of hour.

Seeds Market Closed

Bombay, April 26

The local seeds market remained entirely closed to-day.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, April 26

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY OF INDIAN COTTON

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Since 1st Sept. Last year
Khandesh	160	97,208	52,157
Central India	552	133,629	101,196
Barsi and Nagar	349	106,537	108 464
Hyderabad/Gaorani	2	39,263	45,300
Berar	55	350,369	297,349
Central Provinces	.....	74,513	72.967
Total Oomras	1,118	801,519	677,433
Dholeras	1,069	75,172	72,299
N W Provinces	.....	1,306	24,810
Rajputana	.....	5,496	29,334
Sind-Punjab	391	478,472	322,921
Broach	5,062	169,926	366,562
Coompta & Dharwar	410	64,564	24,578
Westerns-Northerns	588	66,777	21,924
Cocoanada	.....	239	86
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	.....	2,179	1,326
Total	8,638	1,655 650	1,542,273
Arrived by road to 24th April 1941	.....	278 133	246,387

Tata Steel Shares Recover

CEMENTS STEADY AND BURMAS QUIET

Routine Business And Narrow Fluctuations

Bombay, April 26

The local share bazar ruled fairly steady with moderate buying in Steel shares. Business was limited and price fluctuations were narrow. There was routine trading. Cotton Mill shares fluctuated within a narrow range while Associated Cement shares ruled very steady on moderate buying. Bombay Burma shares weakened on increased offerings.

While no real weakness of the Wall Street market was apparent, minor declines were numerous as war news, tax doubts, and labour rifts prompted cashing in on the recent bulge. The closing tone was heavy with many operators taking the side lines for the week-end.

In the local market Tata Steel Defd shares opened at Rs. 1790 and after declining to Rs. 1787 advanced to Rs. 1812 and reacted to Rs. 1807. Ordinary shares opened at Rs 361 and after improving to Rs. 364 steadied at Rs. 363/8. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1035 and after declining to Rs 1032 advanced to Rs. 1038 and finally steadied at Rs. 1036. The tone of the market was steady but buyers were cautious and the improvement seems to be of a technical nature.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, April 26

Bombay Dyeing (1025) 1035 1032 1036 1033 1038 1036 1032
Century (376) 383 386 385 382
Central India (288/8) 293 292 295 293 294 293
Kohinoor (381) 385 386 390 388 386/8
New Great (375) 381 378 380
Simplex (99) 101 101/8
Swadeshi (272) 275 278 277/8
Associated Cement (134/12) 135/8 136/4 137 136/4
Andhra (1885) 1885
Tram Ord (136) 136
Tata Hydro (180) 180
Tata Power (1565) 1575
T Steel Defd (1771/4) 1790 1787 1805 1802 1815 1807
T Steel Ord (358) 361 362 361 364 363/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (147) 147
Bellapur (202/8) 203 202 203
B Steam (308) 308
B Burma (471/4) 477 472 475 467 468 466

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, April 26

100	Ahm. Advance	278	2
250	BOMBAY DYEING	1032	8
100	CENTURY X.D.	382	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	293	0
100	COLABA	167	0
100	Coorla	104	0
250	David	37	8
250	Dawn	322	8
1	E. D. Sassoon Def.	0 11	6
100	FINLAY	183	0
100	GOKAK	200	0
1000	Hindustan	2190	0
100	Indore	74	0
100	Khatau	140	0
100	KOHINOOR	386	8
250	LAXMI	482	8
100	MORARJI	210	0
250	Model	84	8
50	MYSORE	110	0
200	NEW GREAT	380	0
100	Oosmanshahi	68	0
100	Phoenix	280	0
25	Sassoon Silk	87	0
1000	Sholapur	2910	0
50	SIMPLEX	101	8
100	SWADESHI	277	8
100	SWAN	181	0
500	Vishnu	1320	0
1000	Western	1120	0

BANKS

50-100	BARODA	177	12
25-50	CENTRAL	41	8
500	IMPERIAL	1527	8
125-500	Imp. Contrys.	377	8
50-100	India	140	0
100	RESERVE BANK	102	12
5	UNION	6	5

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED	136	4

INSURANCE

100	Empire	652	8
15-100	JUPITER	93	8
20	Mercantile	62	0
15-75	NEW INDIA	41	6
200	Oriental	3 32	0
10-50	Vulcan	8	11

ELECTRIC

100	AHMD. OLD	175	0
100	ANDHRA VALLEY	1885	0
10	AJMER	12	1
50	BOMBAY TRAM	136	0
100	Bombay Suburban	185	0
10	Broach	13	2
100	Karachi	2 5	4
100	Poona	225	10
100	Surat	179	6
100	TATA HYDRO	180	0
1000	TATA POWER	1575	0

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	242	8
100	C Province	104	12
100	Dhond Baramati	104	4
100	Gujarat	101	8
100	Mandra Bhon	104	0
100	Pachora Jamner	63	8
100	Sara Siraiganj	103	0
500	Tapti Valley	641	4

MININGS

9	Burma Corporation	4 2	0
8sh.	Indian Copper	1 12	6
10	Indian Iron and Steel	27 12	
10	SHIVRAJPUR	27 12	
30	TATA STEEL DEF.	1807	8
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	363	8
10	Steel Corporation	16 12	

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	542	8
10	Air Services	3	8
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	203	0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	595	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	308	0
125	B. Burma	466	4
50	B. Burma Cont.	172	8
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3 1	0
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	86	0
100	IND. BLEACHING	125	0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	45	0
100	Indian Radio Def.	532	8
100	Indian Radio Ord.	533	12
100	Port Canning	88	8
30	PREMIER CON.	85	8
15	SCINDIA	18	14
25	Tata Oil	36	14
100	Wimco	224	0

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1540	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	313	12
7	p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	76	0
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	637	8
6	1/4 p.c. Prem Const. 1st	115	8
6	1/4 p.c Premier Const. 2nd	108	8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	153	12
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1558	12
6	p.c Tata Steel 1st	215	0
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	147	0
7	p.c. Vishnu	753	12

DEBENTURES

3	3/4 p.c Andhra Valley	101	4
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	101	4
4	p.c Bom Telephone	51	8
5	p.c. Sholapur	76	4

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 26

Following rise of 4 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened very steady at Rs. 213/8. Broach J/A delivery and there was considerable buying support in old Broach A/M contract as the recent tenders were rejected. It appears that Bulls made the most of it and with active support induced short covering with the result that shorts covered freely and technical position of the market is weakening. Thus it will be difficult to push up prices particularly after the sharp rise since Thursday. The market was erratic and Broach J/A delivery advanced to Rs. 218/4 when long liquidation appeared and prices reacted to Rs. 216/4. The near future of the market entirely depends upon the action of Bulls in old Broach A/M delivery but the market position does not favour any material rise. If at all any squeeze is to be attempted, it can be possible in the last few days of the final maturing of the contract but we feel that oversold state is mainly responsible for the rise and it will be risky to follow the rise at the moment.

The market steadied at Rs. 216 and improved to Rs. 217/8 on scattered buying. Thereafter the market was quietly steady and closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

F G M G BROACH—

April/May 1941	Rs.	237	8 0
July/August		217	8 0
April/May 1942		200	8 0

FINE M G OOMRA—

May		158	0 0
July		158	0 0
December/January		160	8 0

F G M G BENGAL:—

May		126	0 0
July		126	0 0
December/January		128	8 0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1940-41	1939 40
Receipts to date 25 4 41	3425000	7191000
Receipts yesterday 25-4-41	12000	19000
Export to date 25-4-41	844000	5787000
Stock at Ports 18-4-41	3360000	2708000
Stock at Interior Towns 18-5 41	2871000	2475000
Stock at Liverpool 18-4-41	.....	.....
Visible Supply 18-4-41	.....	.....
Quantity in sight 18 4 41	10081000	12571000
Quantity out of sight 18-4-41	.....	.....

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, April 26

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and New York rate is not received. London Spot and forward silver quotations were again unchanged at 23 1/2d. The market was steady. Indian Government satisfied very small trade demand. Later on the market was quietly steady. New York Spot silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 3 1/8. London Bombay Spot and forward silver parity was Rs. 62-10 3. In the local market there was restricted business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

Quotations were as under:—

GOLD

Ready	Rs.	42	14	0
Vaishakh		42	15	0
Sovereign		29	0	0

SILVER

Ready		62	14	0
Vaishakh		62	15	0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 25

Broach A/M highest 228 1/4 lowest 220 closing 228-1/4

Broach J/A highest 212 1/2 lowest 205 closing 212 1/4

Broach A/M 1942 highest 198 lowest 195 closing 197 3/4

Oomra May highest 157 1/2 lowest 154 closing 157 1/2

Oomra July highest 157 1/2 lowest 154 closing 157 1/2

Oomra D/J highest 160 1/2 lowest 157 1/2 closing 160

Bengal May highest 124 1/2 lowest 123 closing 124

Bengal July highest 124 1/2 lowest 123 closing 124

Bengal D/J highest 128 lowest 126 closing 128

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below New York May 229 cent points at 331

Broach J/A below New York July 291 cent points at 331

New Broach A/M below New York March 144 cent points at 331

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, April 26

An improved sentiment prevailed on the market to-day and prices after opening higher showed a further advance but closed somewhat lower on some scattered selling. Tata Deferreds after opening Rs. 10 higher at 1715 advanced to 1735 and stood at 1725 at the close. Tata Ordinaries opened at 357 and after touching 360 closed at 358. Bombay Dyeings ruled steady at 985. Indian Irons were a shade better at 27/12.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (1705) 1715 35 25 35 25

Tata Ordinaries (355) 357 59 8 58 60 58

Tata Ordinary 358; Tata Deferred 1725; Indian Irons 27/12; Bombay Dyeing 985; Century 360; Central India 285/10; Kohinoor 370/10; Associated Cement 132/8; Bombay Burma 445; Scindia Steam 18/15; Tata Hydro 174/6; Reserve Bank 102/12; Imperial Bank F P 1527/8; Central Bank 41/8; Bank of India 137/8; 3 1//2 per cent Paper 94/2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, April 26

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 97
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 94/4
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 100 4
3 per cent 1951/54 Bonds 99 6
3 per cent 1933/65 Loan 94 2
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 102/1
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 107-14
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 101-4
3 per cent War Bonds 101 4
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 113-0

TAX FREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 110-2
4 per cent 1963/65 Mysore 115
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 125

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1947 108
4 per cent M Deb 1974 107 8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 115-8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 127
6 per cent K P T 1956 127

Tone:—Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, April 26

LONDON:—
Banks buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 two months
Banks buying 3 months 1/6 1/4 next two months

B. C. RATES:—
T T 1/5 29/32; D D 1/5 29/32
Banks selling T T 1/5 15/16; D D 1/5 15/16
Banks buying T T 1/6d; D D 1/6 3/32

NEW YORK:—
Banks selling T T 333 1/4; D D 333 1/4
Banks buying T T 330; D D 328

MONTREAL:—
Banks selling T T 303; D D 304
Banks buying T T 297 3/4; D D 296 1/4

JAVA:—
Banks selling T T 55 3/4; D D 56
Banks buying T T 57 1/2; D D 57 3/8

JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 81 1/2; D D 81 1/2
Banks buying T T 77 1/2; D D not quoted.

BERNE:—
Banks selling T T 126 3/4; D D 126 3/4
Banks buying T T 131; D D 131

STOCKHOLM:—
Banks selling T T 123; D D 123
Banks buying T T 128; D D 128

SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling T T 158; D D 158
Banks buying T T 155; D D 155

HONGKONG:—
Banks selling T T 85 1/4; D D 84 1/2
Banks buying T T 81 1/2; D D 81 1/2

SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling T T 19 3/4; D D 18 3/4
Banks buying T T 17; D D 17

MEXICO:—
Banks selling T T 67.27; D D 66.27
Banks buying T T 63.04; D D 62.04

LISBON:—
Banks selling T T 7.35; D D 7.35
Banks buying T T 7.55; D D 7.55

CROSS RATES:—
London/New York Dol 4 02 1/2-3 1/2
London/Montreal Dol. 4 43/47
London/Java Gldn 7 58/62
London/Japan Sh 1/2 1/2
London/Berne Fcs 17 30/40
London/Stockholm K 16.85/95
Singapore/London Sh 2/4 5/32-7/32
Hongkong/London Sh 1/3 1/32
Shanghai/London Sh 0/3 11/32.
Mexico/London Pes 19.5 21 8
Lisbon/London Esc. 99 80-100.20
New York/London Dol 4.02 1/4

JAPAN:—
Bank's buying 60 days st. 76 1/2
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £8/8/0 Ready
New York Silver 34 3/4
London Silver 23 1/2 Ready; 23 1/2 Forward
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent
Reserve Bank rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/4 per cent
1 to 3 months 1/2 per cent.
6 months 3/4 per cent
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay April 26

		Extra Sp.	Fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G	Bengal U P.		131	129	127	125	
M G	Punjab		131	129	127	125	
M G	Rajputana		136	134	132	130	
M G	Oomra No. 3	169	166	163	160		
M G	C P No. 1	201	198	195	192		
M G	C P No. 2	180	177	174	171		
M G	Broach No. 2		242	239	236	233	
M G	Punjab Amri		282	279	276	273	
M G	Surat		353	350	347	344	
M G	Rajpipla		348	345	342	339	
M G	Navsari		363	360	357	354	

LONDON RUBBER

London, April 25

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb buyers 14 1/16

P. J. Hindu Gymkhana

A RICH BUT UNPROGRESSIVE INSTITUTION

By J. C. MAITRA

It was only a few days ago that the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, situated at the Kennedy Sea Face, held its forty-seventh Annual General Meeting. A mere g'ance at its last Balance Sheet for the year 1940, would convince any one of its sound financial position. The assets amount to Rs. 3,33,616 including properties worth Rs. 1,76,-967, investments on securities Rs. 90,703. Fixed Deposit with Central Bank Rs. 50,000 and other cash balances Rs. 15,372. I doubt if there is any other sporting institution in the country owned and managed by Indians which can boast of a better and stronger financial position!

NO LOSS BUT PROFIT

Still the statement of accounts show a deficit of Rs. 1,263 on the year's working. Actually there was an increase of Rs. 3,940 in expenditure, due to the ground rent paid to the Government, war allowances to the staff and the rise in the cost of sporting requisites. Of this asmuch as Rs. 2,233 was offset by the reduction in the rate of depreciation. If the total sum set aside for depreciation, namely Rs. 2,934, is taken into consideration, there was a profit of Rs. 1,671, instead of loss, in the year's working. Last year I had strongly urged the stoppage of the feeding of the Depreciation Fund. In the words of Sir Chunilal V. Mehta a few years ago, there is no need for it in a sporting institution.

MORE FOR RESERVE FUND

As it is, this Fund amounts to Rs. 91,774. In addition to the surplus mentioned above, the Gymkhana set aside Rs. 4,017 from donations and Rs. 2,730 from admission fees during the year. Can any body say now that there is any thing for the Hindu Gymkhana to worry about? Definitely not. On the other hand, I am sure many other institutions would envy the annual income of Rs. 32,211 which the Gymkhana had. How most of them with their lean resources struggle valiantly for their very existence! Burdened with all kinds of difficulties, how hard they try to foster and improve their games. The wonder of it all is that they still succeed in forging ahead.

CRITERION OF PROGRESS

The Hindu Gymkhana has undoubtedly marched forward in putting up a massive building which is called the Pavilion, and in accumulating a large sum of money. But is that the criterion by which to judge a sporting institution? I do not think so. Funds and pavilions are necessary so far as they help to advance the cause of sport.

They are a nuisance when they encourage idleness and a false pride in wealth. Therefore a sporting institution has to be judged by its regular activities and the number of class sportsmen produced by it.

INCREASING POPULARITY OF TENNIS.

From the report of the Joint Honorary Secretaries, I notice that the number of members rose from 1,087 to 1,140, even though as many as 125 ceased to be members during the year. While the Cricket membership fell from 135 to 128, the number of Tennis members rose from 96 to 122. The difference in the former may be of little significance, but the latter seems to show an increase in the popularity of tennis. I have remarked before that their courts are always over crowded. There is however nothing in the reports to promise greater facilities in the future. How anybody can improve his game under the prevailing conditions, it is more than I can tell.

TABLE TENNIS AND BADMINTON

It appears that the game of Table-Tennis has become very popular with the Gymkhana authorities. They inaugurated an Open Tournament last year which was a great success. Badminton too received a good deal of attention and the Gymkhana held the usual Presidency Championships. I cannot say that any of the Champions in either tournament can be called a Gymkhana production. They were all trained outside. It may be hoped that the Gymkhana members would have a larger say in the Championships ere long.

SWIMMING BATH

For several years past the Gymkhana has been thinking of having a Swimming Bath of its own. They had decided to have one at the sacrifice of two of their six tennis courts. The war came along and the prices of materials shot up abnormally high. So the idea had to be abandoned. Then a proposal was brought forward to experiment with filtration galleries. In view of the uncertainty of costs and the new Pool at Chowpatty, several members objected to this. But the General Body which seems to have a large following of Swimmers accorded their sanction to the project.

EXPERIMENT POSTPONED.

It did not take the Committee long to see the futility of their pet scheme. The higher cost again stayed their hands. At the last meeting, they sought the permission of the General Body to hold the scheme in abeyance for the time being. Permission was of course granted. But I fail to understand why the Committee still persists in having a thing whose need has been considerably reduced by the construction of the Chowpatty Pools. Then there is the question of depriving the tennis-members of two of their courts. As far as I am aware, the Gymkhana authorities have not succeeded in securing another plot of ground on which they can accommodate their tennis members. Who can admire this policy which is not beneficial to the cause of sport?

SMALL CREDIT

Now I turn to the Cricket Department. Apart from the usual friendly fixtures with the various Gymkhanas and Clubs, the Gymkhana conducted the Purushottam Shield Tournament for the Hindu Clubs only. The honour of winning it remained with them. This was the first occasion they succeeded in wresting it from the Bombay Cricketers who had monopolised it for five consecutive years. There is nothing much in this achievement to shout about as the Bombay Cricketers were mostly composed of the Gymkhana members also. It was after all a rivalry between the members of the same institution. In vain I looked for something which the Gymkhana had done to improve Hindu cricket, and incidentally Bombay's cricket.

BOMBAY'S DECLINE

It is an admitted fact that the standard of the local cricket has deteriorated since the old stalwarts retired from the field. The Home of Indian cricket seems to be growing barren. Where are the successors of Baloo, Shivram, Vithal, Chandarana, Pardeshi and Jai, to name a few among the Hindus? Who have come forward to take up the positions left vacant by Homi Kanga, J. S. Warden, H. J. Vajifdar, B. K. Kalapesi, R. J. D. Jamshedji and others among the Parsis? I am afraid the glory of Bombay is fast fading away. Other centres are growing stronger and stronger and outshining the pioneers.

SHEER NEGLECT

To me it seems that those who are responsible for keeping up the prestige of Bombay's cricket are now satisfied with the management of the Pentangular Tournament. As long as they can draw more money from it they do not care a jot where the players hail from and how much their local talents had to do with their success. It stands to the credit of the Parsis that they rely mainly on their local stars. Of late the Parsi Gymkhana has been paying special attention to their players, giving them the benefit of expert coaching and additional facilities for practice. The effect of their new training methods has been already noticeable on their players. It may not be many years before they proclaim a grand revival. Neither the Hindus nor the Muslims have shown any signs of activity of this nature.

A STEP FORWARD.

The only step forward that has just been taken is in connection with the Tairsee Memorial Fund. The sum of money collected about Rs. 5,000, will be invested in Securities and its interest will be utilised for having a special net for Hindu school boys of the promising type. The amount is too small for the purpose. So they have asked the Hindu Representative Matches Committee to manage the net adding their quota for the maintenance of the net. To do this small job, though very important, why the Committee should have waited all these years, they alone can tell. I hope the step will be taken soon and every encouragement and assistance will be given to the boys to master the technique of the game and to rise high.

SCHEMES FOR ADVANCEMENT

What I wish to impress upon all is that the money collected for the advancement of Sport should be used for the purpose. It should not be hoarded or spent on something else, like palatial buildings. The Committee should work out schemes which will advance the cause of sport, sportsmen and the institution. Unfortunately we have too many people in managements who have little knowledge or idea of their tasks and responsibilities. Few of them take on their duties seriously. In such a state of affairs, sport is bound to suffer. Unfortunately the players themselves are not insistent enough to claim their rights.

WANTED DRIVING FORCE.

The Hindu Gymkhana is not the only institution in the City or the country which goes on in this happy-go-lucky manner. In fact most institutions are conducted in this way. Only when we have somebody with fine constructive ideas and great driving force at the helm of affairs, we see remarkable progress. The time has come when we badly need such men. If our big institutions are left in the hands of mere easy-going people, everything will remain stagnant and Bombay will be left behind. It will do us a world of good to realise that the other provinces are marching fast ahead, despite the fact that they do not possess the wealth which the sporting bodies of this city can boast of. Should we with the money at hand, look on and allow them to beat us?

Young Zoroastrians from Secunderabad who won the Parsi Cyclist Cup Hockey Tournament by defeating the Dadar Parsi Gymkhana.

ACADEMY OF QUISLINGS

Hitler Trains His Traitors

FIFTH COLUMNISTS FROM 46 COUNTRIES

Lord Haw-Haw As Lecturer

THE Nazi Party has always insisted that its agents in foreign countries should receive a thorough training for their work. At first these courses were reserved for Germans. Instruction was in the hands of the "Association of Germans Abroad," an organization directed by Herr Bohle, and very closely connected with the Gestapo. Before the war this Association, which posed as a cultural body, developed into the most enormous espionage centre the world has ever known, writes Eugen Lenhof in "The English-Speaking World."

Until the war broke out, this 'Organisation der Auslandsdeutschen' held its annual conference at Stuttgart, shortly before the Party Congress at Nuremberg. The public lectures and discussions at these gatherings were the screen that covered far more numerous secret meetings which were in reality intensive lessons in espionage, sabotage and the creation of defeatism. German men and women from Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro and Chicago, from Bucharest, Sofia, Paris and Zurich, from Liverpool, Cairo and Swakopmund were here acquainted with the technique of the "attack from within." Those who showed special aptitude were invited to undergo more advanced training in a special school at Hamburg-Altona and in so-called "communal camps" in Turingia.

Secret Organizations

Since the beginning of 1934 the opportunity of studying and acquiring Nazi treason methods has been extended also to non-Germans. There were "camps" for Austrians, Sudeten Germans, Balts, Russians, and Ukrainians. There were also many secret organizations for training the so-called "Fuehrer" class in the different countries selected for conquest. Large numbers of "distinguished" foreigners, invited to attend the Nuremberg Congresses, used the opportunity to make study tours of the Third Reich. In the course of these tours they were not only shown the workings of various Nazi institutions, but also, more important, were taught how to construct secret transmitters, to manipulate codes and ciphers, signalling and other forms of espionage, and how to get up illegal semi-military formations. Similar in purpose to these study tours were the secret congresses of the "International Anti-Semite Office" at Erfurt.

But there were far too many quislings who lacked in Hitler's view that more intensive education demanded of men who are called upon to contribute towards the "New Nazi World Order".

An important item on the agenda of the "Victory Congress" convened for September 1940 (but cancelled on account of the unsuccessful "Battle of Britain") was the establishment of an official Academy of quislings. Invitations to attend the opening course were sent to "prominent" Fifth Columnists in forty-six countries.

Quislings All

For "technical" reasons the meeting was postponed. But the idea of the new college was not abandoned. The quislings selected for special training assembled a month later in Berlin instead of at Nuremberg to receive tuition given under the modest title of "political course for foreigners". At the same time it was expressly stated that the course was closely connected with the "reshaping of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres" contemplated by the Triple Agreement between the Axis Powers and Japan. Those attending the course, it was explained, would be given detailed information about the coming "New Order".

Many hundreds of invited guests assembled in Berlin on October 1. They included all those quislings who had helped Hitler to seize their countries. With them were their fellow-quislings from the Middle and Far East, from South America and the United States. It was a muster of discredited men, some of whom have already earned notorious fame.

The staff of lecturers and coaches included no fewer than thirty-eight Nazi leaders, ministers, senior army officers and economic experts. Among them, of course, were Ribbentrop, Goebbels and Himmler and the so-called "governors," 'the hangmen in charge of the occupied territories. A note of piquancy was lent to the gathering by the choice as lecturers of the French traitor Ferdonnet, from Stuttgart wireless station, and of his British colleague, "Lord Haw-Haw."

The quislings were specifically instructed to work for the suppression of everything English. Herr Himmler raged against the English language quoting from his own "Schwarzes Korps," which lately called English a "pseudo-Germanic dialect for which there will be no use after the war." Again and again indignation was expressed that no amount of propaganda and political pressure had destroyed the liking for English ways cherished in many of the countries now under Nazi rule. One member of the Danish Fifth Column wrote from Berlin to his "Fuehrer", Dr. Clause in Copenhagen, deeply regretting the "painful" impression they had all received that even in Germany these sympathies, though they were concealed, still survived among a wide section of the public.

DESERVE FREEDOM!

If you don't believe in the godhood which is in you, you are going to believe there is godhood in the dictator. If you can't rely on your own judgments, in humility but always in fervent faith, you are going to give up yourself, abandon yourself as a worth-while possession. Not having cared for responsibility, which is the other meaning of freedom, you will have thrown all the responsibility on to a national leader. You will be secure, and you will not be free.

The freedom that you now possess and exercise came to you, not with the wind and rainfall, but out of human effort and anguish and great sacrifice. You will be greatly mistaken if you think that George Washington's soldiers liked the idea of dying, just as dying, any more than you do. But they prized some things more than life itself.

——RAYMOND GRAM SWING, in an address to American youth.

40,000 VISITORS WHO DID NOT LIKE BOMBAY

(Continued from Page 6)

their job assiduously. And in 15 days, they produced four pounds of pure, delicious, crystal white honey. Or, to put it in the only horrid language which Bombay understands, they produced honey worth four rupees.

Their only desire now is to be taken to the top of the ghats, to Lonavala or Matheran, or to some seaside town, where the glorious spring is bringing millions of flowers into bloom.

"It seems some of your rich men go to these places for a holiday; why do not they take us along?" they wistfully complained. "We want no holiday. We will work twice as hard and joyfully too," they added.

Their keeper, Mr. H. Viswanathan, although he cannot afford their hearts' desire, has now removed them to Santa Cruz, where they at least hope to avoid the nightmare of noises which disturbed their peace for fully 15 days.

DO YOU KNOW?
1—The only way you can catch malaria is through the bite of a mosquito.
2—Malarial mosquitoes are sometimes found in communities where they do not normally breed.
FLIT
Danger!
Mosquitoes bring malaria
Do not expose the health of your family to the danger and annoyance of mosquitoes. Spray Flit. Flit is sure death to mosquitoes, flies, bugs and other insects because its killing power has been thoroughly tested and is unexcelled.
Flit spray will not stain.
BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES! They are often worthless—sometimes even dangerous—and frequently waste your money. Flit is sold only in the sealed yellow tin with the soldier and black band.
Kill mosquitoes with
FLIT
FLIT
Kills
Flies
Mosquitoes
Cockroaches
Bugs
Moths
Ants
Flit spray will not stain
If the soldier is not on the tin, it is not Flit 402
Sole Distributors:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta.

When Patients Doctor Themselves

Modern Medical Advertisements Are A Return To Ancient Quackery

The unregulated advertisement of "universal remedies" is the direst of all standing menaces to the health of all nations. This menace cannot be eradicated by merely restricting the advertisement of those drugs and tonics that have been on analysis found to possess the curative qualities claimed for them. For, though advertisement of drugs in itself is not an harbinger of calamities, through it the very human tendency of "self-doctoring" is stimulated and made to play a dangerous part in undermining the health of the individual, writes N. V. Eswar in the "Modern Review".

It is not on rare occasions that one comes across people who, taking the advertisements as their infallible guide, use medicines for the diseases they are actually suffering from without consulting any doctor. This practice is almost universal in case of fever and headache and other slight indispositions of such nature, because by so doing a considerable saving in the doctor's bill is effected. In some cases through the good fortune of the patients nothing untoward happens. But there occur cases where, through an over-confidence in one's medical abilities, complications are given rise to . And then ensues a frantic effort to discover a doctor who will straighten things up. All this happens not before considerable harm has already been done to the individual's health.

Bad Economy

The catchy advertisement has been partly responsible for the individual indulging in bad economy which leads him to greater trouble and heavier expenditure than would have been legitimately his lot. The attending doctor also is given added trouble in that he has to treat the patient not only for the original complaint in a distorted form but also for the further entanglements the patients has brought upon himself through being a little too "clever".

The above, however, constitute only one kind of wilful and conscious victims. There are other cases where normal people with obviously no trace of disease of any sort consider themselves to be incurably ill and commence "doctoring" themselves.

Seeing medicines advertised for the removal of all modern complaints people are so besides themselves that they begin to diagnose in themselves all the symptoms enumerated in the advertisements. They totally forget that living conditions in our cities are such as will make us a bundle of nerves after work in the office or factories. Through overwork exhaustion sets in. Not realising this, to escape from the drudgery of a monotonous routine life, they naturally go in for some light work. A thoroughly fagged out body cannot reasonably be expected to withstand such strains. Soon they develop heaviness of the head or some such slight indispositions. All these symptoms are promptly connected up with nervous debility and failing health. Poor souls, the most important fact that their bodies need rest more than anything is never realised by them. They are obsessed with the idea that they are ill. A majority of diseases is due to the patient's self-doctoring and apprehensive imagination.

As is to be expected, the next step is to scan all the advertisements in newspapers or other cheap magazines to light upon a wonderful nerve tonic or brain cooler that will through some mysterious process build up a man out of him! What the after-effects of these potions will be on a perfectly normal body nobody stops to ponder. They think they are going to build up bodily strength and brain power. Perhaps they may beat hollow the geniuses of our times both physically and mentally! Even here there is no consultation with the doctor. For the self-styled patient thinks that he knows all about his afflictions, and the most clamorously advertised medicine commands his unstinted reverence. The process does not stop here. Friends are advised to follow in his trail: it is a case of a blind man leading the blind. This is at once the best and worst form of advertisement.

Duty Of Society

Individuals may through their "cleverness" go astray. But society has its duty by them. Its task is to claim them back to normal human condition. This cannot be accomplished by mere propaganda against "self-doctoring". The temptation to "self-doctoring" is fostered by advertisements which must be removed. The profit that will accrue to a few drug manufacturers is not a fit and adequate compensation for the health of a nation. This consideration must on no account be allowed to stand in our way.

Legislative measures have to be taken against any form of advertisement of drugs. The value and properties of drugs need be known to only those engaged in the medical profession. A little knowledge of these things as regards a layman is dangerous both to him and to society. There is no analogy between this and the advertisement of other products. Economic ruin is certainly not on a par with the undermining of health, for the latter involves both economic and physical ruination.

A latitude may be given to drug manufacturers. Their advertisements may be allowed to appear in medical journals. The circulation of such journals is confined to the profession. Chemists and druggists and those engaged in the medical profession alone constitute the fittest and most proper agency through which the man in the street is to receive his remedies for the diseases that are not offsprings of his fancy, so that all the curative qualities of the drugs manufactured need only be laid before the profession in order to win the ear and heart of this legitimate agency. This will go a long way in the culmination of spurious drugs that are undermining the health of the country. It is an unwary and ignorant public that renders the spread of spurious and adulterated drugs possible.

It is not difficult to get at those engaged in the profession. Even the names and addresses of persons engaged in the medical profession can be obtained by offering some prizes to those submitting the largest number of addresses from a particular locality. This will also bring to light the prominent members. This kind of medical propaganda is nothing new. Many firms have tried it. The drug manufacturers have, therefore nothing to grumble about. The health of the society requires that the advertisements of drugs be restricted to the medical profession.

The Secret of "That Kruschen Feeling"

16 SCIENTISTS tell you why 'the little daily dose' of Kruschen Salts gives you such glorious health!

GLORIOUS VITALITY FOR A PICE A DAY. Why does a pinch of Kruschen Salts every morning in your tea or in water make such an amazing difference to your health — always keeping you regular, lively, youthful and full of vitality? Sixteen doctors at a famous London Clinic were asked to find out the exact scientific reason. For 9 months they worked without a break. They made 1,436 experiments on 149 men and women volunteers.

WHAT THE DOCTORS DISCOVERED

"We found," the Doctors' report said "that Kruschen (just enough to cover a 4 anna piece) taken in water or tea every morning, produces just the right amount of body fluids to prevent constipation. Kruschen actually reproduces Nature's own moistening action. It enables waste matter to be eliminated gently, regularly, completely.

"Unlike artificial violent remedies which need ever-increasing doses, the 'little daily dose' of Kruschen never weakens, forms no habits. We consider that Kruschen is the most satisfactory method of obtaining regular and natural elimination of the body's waste products."

Here is true scientific proof for men and women everywhere that the 'little daily dose' will smooth away their headaches, aches and pains, constipation, lassitude — easily and for good, in Nature's own way.

GOOD HEALTH FOR A PICE A DAY. Start this simple little daily health rule now. Take a little daily pinch of Kruschen in your morning tea, or in water, every day. After a week you will find an amazing improvement as your body throws off its poisons, gets active and healthy. You will look better, feel younger — in a word you'll get that glorious zest for life known the world over as 'that Kruschen feeling'. Kruschen is obtainable from all Chemists, Stores & Bazars.

Kruschen Salts

YOU TOO CAN HAVE "THAT KRUSCHEN FEELING"

A Page For Women

A Case For Divorce

By REGINE

Dear Regine:

I am a young married woman of twenty-four and broken-hearted. My husband told me he had money saved (this was while we were engaged) and when we were married I found he had deceived me. He had neither money nor a job. . . having lied to me on both counts. And then, to cap the climax, I discovered he had been borrowing money from my friends and spending it on me for entertainment!

Now having lost face, I have dropped all my friends. I can't bear to be with them, knowing how they feel about him. I overheard some people say he was a third rater and cheap and it made me feel awful. We have been married four years and I am afraid I love him despite everything. Shall I endure it or discipline myself and break away? He will take no advice from me and is very very stubborn. What chance have I for happiness?

MARION.

* * * *

Dear Marion:

It is not my habit to advise divorce, but I think you have a problem no amount of decision on your part can solve. Obviously your husband is the victim of faulty rearing and the changes in his character should have been made before he was twelve years old. Occasionally a loving and tender woman can work wonders in an erring man, but as a general rule, she is sunk before she starts.

Surface faults can be cured by example and persuasion. . . and occasionally an expert psychoanalyst can change subconscious ones. But fundamentals are classics. Lying deliberately and borrowing money are painfully indicative of two leanings. A complete lack of conscience on the one hand and a complete lack of face on the other. For a liar who tries to save his wife's face or his own, still has a redeeming feature. And a person who would rather lose face than lie is not to be tossed aside either. But your husband seems to have a superfluity of faults, which, are more serious than drinking or wife-beating. A drunkard usually gets into his cups before he starts throwing things around.....and a wife-beater is an angry man. But the deliberate liar and thief (for borrowing money without intending to return it is enough like stealing to be its twin) is unpardonable.

UNSCRUPULOUS

If you stick with him, you will spend all of your life apologizing for him. You will blush inwardly whenever other women speak of the integrity of their husbands and you will be conscious that the man who holds you in his arms is without honour.

Had he come to you frankly and told you about not having a job, it would have been up to you to decide whether you wanted to enter the state of matrimony under such a precarious condition. But he tricked you as he has tricked your friends. . . . and is probably a completely unscrupulous person.

Fortunately you have no children. But if you did, I would say, gather up your chicks and take them out of a bad influence.

Divorce laws need to be made more lax to include extra-orthodox ideas concerning divorce. It is far more genious for men to sin against trust than to be unfaithful. Hold your head high, keep on working and one day your Prince will come. The same charms that won this scalawag to you will keep right on functioning. Only next time use your head before you break your heart. And God bless you.

(COPYRIGHT.)

KITTENS ADD WARMTH TO HOME

IN every home there should be a kitten or two. Especially one you are sure will not do any mischief to your furniture, but increase the beauty of your home. A pillow or two on your couch or day bed with this kitten embroidered in colour on it, will bring out the cosiness and warmth of your home. It also makes a striking wall panel picture.

(Copyright)

MR. MEEK decided he'd like to sample the night-life of London. When he arrived in town, he asked a porter at the station to direct him to the gay spots. "Get on this train", said the porter, "and get off at Piccadilly Circus."

So he got on the train, but went to sleep. When he woke up he was miles past Piccadilly Circus. However, he got out, and outside the station bumped into a good-looking girl. They got chatting, and he saw her home. She asked him to come in and have a drink.

They were sitting on the divan when suddenly somebody rapped on the door.

"Heavens—my 'fiance!" gasped the girl. "Get up on the table and pretend to be the man who's come to fix the electric light."

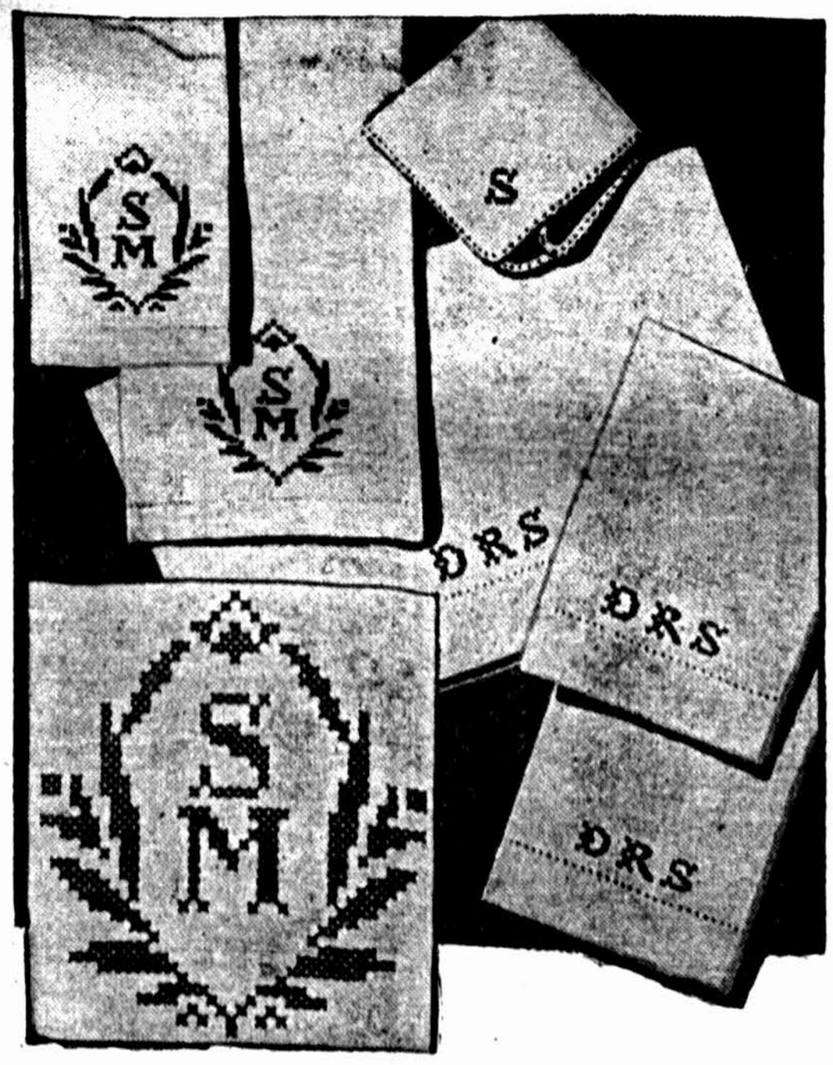
Mr. Meek climbed on to the table, then the door opened and in came a man in uniform.

"Look 'ere", he said, "I thought I told you to get out at Piccadilly Circus!"

* * * *

THE rules of a certain West End club forbid the discussion of controversial subjects. A married member who was recently elected inquired wistfully what other subjects there were.

MONOGRAMS TO EMBROIDER



BESIDES beautifying your linens, lingerie or wearing apparel, a monogram marks them as your own personal belongings. For that plain blouse or dress that needs accessories, it will do the trick. It can be embroidered in colour combinations to suit your own taste or to blend in with the colour of your lingerie or wearing apparel. (Copyright)

The
BEAUTY
YOU DESIRE
Have you ever wished your face had the same soft, unblemished smoothness as the skin of your body? The daily use of Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Vanishing Cream will do just that for you. It protects your complexion from the ravages of sun, wind and dust just as clothing protects your body. Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Vanishing Cream conceals skin blemishes, helps your make-up stay fresh longer and keeps your complexion young and beautiful. To bring new life to the skin tissues, use Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Skin Lotion.
DAGGETT & RAMSDELL
BEAUTY CREAMS AND LOTIONS
D106

Stamp Collectors' Corner

Brazilian Census Noted

By MURIEL NISSEN.*

For some time it has been reported that the Brazilian commemoratives honouring the 1940 census would comprise a long series, probably fifteen values. The first two stamps have already been released and prospects indicate that the others will be forthcoming shortly.

A 400 reis value in upright format introduces the series with a flash of blue. The design of this stamp, which is intended for regular postage use, shows a calendar page pierced by the point of an obelisk. On the page is the commemorative inscription: "Setembro 1 Domingo 1940" and "Dia do 5 Recenseame de Geral do Brasil" (Day of the Fifth General Census of Brazil).

The 1200r stamp is an airmail item in red-brown. Pictured is the terrestrial globe with South America featured, and Brazil standing out in relief under a spotlight coming from an emblem bearing the letters S N R, the initials standing for a Portuguese designation of the census. Other wording on the stamp is: "Palavra de Orden do Brasil (Word of Order of Brazil) and "Ajude a Fazer o Censo" (Help to Make the Census).

COLOMBIAN AIRMAILS.

An airmail set of thirteen values, featuring six designs, has been issued by the republic of Colombia, and the stamps are grouped as follows: ancient Indian monument of the days before Columbus, on the 5 centavo gray, 30c blue and 80c olive-gray; another ancient stone group, "El Dorado", on the 10c yellow and 40c dull violet; Spanish fortifications at Cartagena on the 15c rose and 50c blue-green; view of Old Bogota on the 20c bright green and 60c brown; reproduction of the painting, "The Proclamation of Independence" on the 1 Peso blue and black, and 3P violet and black; and last, the National Library at Bogota on the 2P orange and black, and 5P light green and black.

The centavo values are small sized stamps in the vertical arrangement, while the Peso denominations are considerably larger and have a horizontal format.

The stamps were printed by the American Bank Note Company.

"WINTER RELIEF."

Germany has issued a set of nine values in the annual charity semi-postal series of "Winterhilfswerk" (Winter Help Work) stamps. Values, colours and designs are: 3 pfennige plus 2pf dark brown, Town Hall in Danzig; 4pf plus 3pf pale blue, Town Hall at Thorn; 5pf plus 3pf yellow-green, Castle on the Rhine; 6pf plus 4pf olive, building in Posen; 8pf plus 4pf, orange-brown, building at Heidelberg; 12pf plus 6pf bright red, castle at Trier; 15pf plus 10pf brown-violet, Town Hall at Prague; 25pf plus 15pf, Town Hall in Bremen, 40pf plus 35pf red-violet, Muenster Town Hall.

DANISH PROVISIONALS.

Four stamps of the 1933-1938 Danish issue have been overprinted to create provisional values. The 7 ore green and 8 ore gray of the numeral-of-value type have been surcharged 6 ore. In the caraval design, the 40 ore green was overprinted as a 15 ore value, and the 30 ore blue has been revised for use as a 40 ore stamp. All surcharges were made in black.

HIGHWAY POST OFFICE SERVICE.

The Post Office Department established motorized highway post office service between Washington, D. C. and Harrisonburg, Virginia on February 10th. This service is to supersede discontinued train service and to supplant that which does not adequately supply postal patrons in a given area.

PROPOSED ITEMS FROM BOLIVIA.

Quite an extensive stamp programme is in preparation in Bolivia with several commemoratives due for early release.

A postage value of 1.75 Bolivianos is to be issued to commemorate the finding of the remains of Pedro Domingo Murillo. Murillo was a martyr to the cause of Bolivian independence. He led a small band of patriots who staged a coup d'etat in 1809 and overthrew the Spanish Government. In a few months, however, Spanish troops again entered the country and defeated the small patriot forces. Murillo was cast into prison and executed on January 10th, 1810.

Another commemorative set will be an airmail release of four values honouring aviators of the war with Paraguay. Denominations of these stamps will be: 10B, 20B, 50B and 100B.

Still another airmail series is announced in honour of the Columbus Lighthouse, the project in Dominica that recently figured on a Dominican stamp set.

MORE BRITISH COLONIAL CHANGES.

Slight alterations in existing stamp issues continue to be reported from several British Colonies, with colour changes being the most frequently encountered revision.

Each of the colonies of Negri Sembilan, Perak and Selangor of the Federated Malay States will have a new stamp issue of five values, namely, 2 cents orange, 3c green, 6c gray, 8c red and 15c blue. Straits Settlements will have a set in the same values and colours. These stamps represent re-issues of existing designs in new colours or denominations.

UNIVERSITY HONOURED

In commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the National University, the republic of Salvador is releasing an airmail set of six values. The central design, common to all denominations, is the picture of a proposed addition to the institution, and each value carries different portraits in the upper corners. These vignettes will be arranged in the following order: 20 centavos green, and 2 colours yellow—Juan Lindo, statesman, and General Francisco Malespin; 40c blue and 80c red, Narciso Monterrey, first rector of the University, and Jose Simon Canasy Villacorta; 70c purple and 1 colour black, Dr. Isidro Menendez, and Christino Salazar.

GREEK OCCUPATION STAMPS.

Several postage items of Greece have been overprinted "Ellyniki Dyikisis" (Greek Administration) for use in the portions of Albania now occupied by Greek forces. The basic stamps for these surcharges are the following:

1 drachma, 3d and 8d of the 1937 series in the King George design; thirteen values of the 1937 pictorial issue from 5 lepta to 25d; 30d of the 1938 set picturing King Constantine's statue; three postal tax items of 1939 with portraits of Queen Olga and Queen Sophia; 2d, 5d, 10d, and 15d postage due values of the 1930 series plus a 50L and 25d of the same series.

BRIEF NOTES

The postage due series of Bohemia and Moravia has been augmented by the release of an 80 haleru red and 1.20 korunas blue value.

Lithuania is adding three values to the current postage series in the following designs: 10 centai green, winged figure at plow; 25c light brown, woman and two children; 35c orange, horse.

A 1 shilling, 6 pence airmail stamp is reported to have been released from Papua on January 2nd.

Added to the regular series of Tunisian postage are the following four values; 3 centimes orange, Grand Mosque of Kairouan; 50c green, 80 c brown and 1 franc red, Mosque of Halfouine.

STAMP TEASERS

1. What is the Tower of Meloria, and what stamp pictures it?
2. What postage paper features the "Messenger Fish"?
3. The names of Zwirko and Wigura, who are portrayed together on a postage stamp, are honoured for what famous action?
4. An irrigation canal appears on what adhesive?
5. What stamp design shows a famous fictional character being tossed in a blanket?

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S QUIZ

1. Joseph Werndl, who was born in 1831 and died in 1889, is portrayed on Austrian postage paper of 1936. He achieved his fame as a technician.
2. On a 1939 stamp of Gilbert and Ellice Islands, a scene appears showing a canoe crossing a reef.
3. A Liberian stamp of 1906 pictures a plantain eater. A plantain is a banana like fruit, greenish in colour, less sweet but larger and more starchy than the banana.
4. Batalha Monastery was erected to celebrate the victory of Aljubarrota in 1385 through which John of Portugal was able to lay the foundations for Portuguese independence. The monastery is pictured on a Portuguese stamp of 1926.
5. A 1937 stamp of Costa Rica pictures an orchid.

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COMMON SCRIPT FOR INDIA

(Continued from Page 2)

mechanical and as such an All-India Committee of Representatives should gather together and evolve a script with utility as the aim.

Suggestions Welcomed

Our last word. The Association is not trying to bolster up a script invented by an individual and evolved by it. Hindustani Script is not the name of any particular set of signs—it has changed and changed again. Hindustani script is just a sample of the type of script that we should strive to have.

(1) "The aim and object of the All-India Common Script Association are to get one common script for the whole of India.

(2) It is resolved to work for a new, scientific script which will be easily learnt, easily read, easily written, printed and typed."

So that anyone with a suggestion is welcome and a step towards an ideal script would be taken up and an organised attempt made to achieve it by the Association.

*The first article appeared in our issue of the 6th April. The author will gladly furnish further information on this subject to those interested.

WHILE her husband gave a dramatic description of an air battle he had witnessed, Mrs. Browne interrupted with the most ridiculous remarks.

'And, eventually,' concluded Browne, 'all the enemy 'planes flew away.'

'Whatever did they do that for?'

'Oh,' the exasperated husband retorted, 'when they saw the size of the barrage balloons they realised they'd have to go and get more jam-jars'

First Steeplejack: "Say Bill, I wouldn't care to be at sea in a gale like this."

"Can-oe"
(Photo by Varghese)

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by:
BALKAN-JI-BARI — THE ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

FOR NEW MEMBERS

Dear Dada,
Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, immed iately.

NAME IN FULL.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE.....BOY OR GIRL.....

DATE OF NEXT BIRTHDAY.....

Write in BLOCK Letters VERY neatly please and post this form to DADA—"Gulistan."—Khar, Bombay, enclosing nine pies stamps to cover postage.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Friendship is one of the most precious gifts life has to offer. And it is one of the many desirable things in life we lose by neglect. A fact to underline is that we can only keep what we take care of; often it is one we learn only too late.

Broken friendships, like broken China, can be restored, but they are never quite the same again. If we wish to keep both in their pristine state we must look after them; not handle them carelessly or expose them to risk.

We can realize this with concrete things. We know we shall lose our money if we won't take care of it. We know the same about our health. We know also that the owner of a house must keep it in good repair, repaint it periodically to make it weather-proof and in other ways look after it, if it is to serve him adequately.

We take care of such possessions because we should at once see the sad results if we didn't. But the results of our neglect are not so easily realized in regard to intangible; such a one, for instance, as friendship. We are too prone to take our friends for granted and believe they will still remain our friends however we treat them. But they won't.

Friendship is a mutual trust; it makes us the guardian of another's secrets. It is a happy association of two people who reveal themselves to each other; and for either to treat such confidence with disdain or neglect is thoughtless and cruel. We should take to heart the familiar lines:—

"Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky,
Thou dost not bite so nigh
As benefits forgot.
Though thou the waters warp,
Thy sting is not so sharp
As friend remember'd not."

It is a misuse of a friend to ask him to serve only our idle moments. It is also a belittlement of friendship. It means we have received a very precious benefit and do not in the least realize its worth. We treat the gold of friendship's offering as though it were the pinchbeck of casual intercourse and not until we are deprived of it through neglect do we realize the full extent of our loss.

So let us not lose our friends and repent!

* * * *

The Top

By T. N. Mahadevan.

It is curious how vividly one remembers one's childhood days. The first thing that I remember about it was when I was three, and my father purchased a top for me. It was polished and three-coloured. There was a crown at the top in yellow. Then there was bright red underneath, followed by a band of leaf-green colour. The grooves themselves started down below, leaving a narrow strip of space blank in between the green and the first groove, getting smaller and smaller in circumference, until it terminated in a nail stuck in the centre at the bottom. The whole thing was shining, and even reflected the sun's rays, sometimes.

Of course, I could not play the top and my father used to spin it for me, and my joy knew no bounds. I used to cry in sheer delight when the spinning top tickled my tiny palm when I had it in my hand. Sometimes I dropped it immediately I got it on my hand, unable to withstand the sensation; or, it may be that I derived pleasure in getting the manoeuvres repeated, and with this idea, I stopped the spin the moment it started.

It often happens the father is not interested and there are elder brothers to entertain the younger ones. You know how children react when they see their elder brothers or other playmates wind the thin cotton string round the top, and their faces abeam with enthusiasm and bodies contorted in all sorts of acute angles, let it go. The younger ones crowd round and enjoy the spectacle. Their rubicund faces are worth studying for their varying innocent expressions. So was mine in those young happy days!

* * * *

Some of these boys and girls celebrated last week and some will celebrate this week their birthday: Most of them are enrolled in Balkan-ji-Bari—The All India Children's Association; others are readers of this Corner.

Some Strange Things

The camel can carry on its back four times as much as horse.

"Temptation"
(Photo by Jirage)

The average age to which a spider lives is four years, but some have been known to live 13.

The guinea pig grows more quickly than any other quadruped. It is fully grown when six weeks old.

The thunder-fish, inhabitants of the Nile, give a sharp electric shock.

Although America owns more than 70 per cent. of the 37,000,000 motor vehicles in the world, Great Britain has more motor vehicles—22 to the square mile—than any other country.

On a peal of twelve bells, it would be possible to ring 479,000,000 changes. The ringing of them would call for about forty years' continuous work.

Each one of us loses, on an average, forty hairs a day from our heads.

Bananas are "best-sellers" in the United States of America, which buys more than sixty per cent of the total world output.

Indian ink is made in, and comes from China.

Of all the animals the Camel alone cannot swim.

Napolean the Great was not a Frenchman. He was a Corsican.

The Moghul Emperors played chess on a large chequered floor with slave-girls as dices.

* * * *

Dramatic

A Class was given the task of writing four lines of dramatic poetry. One boy wrote:

"A boy was walking down the track.
The train was coming fast;
The boy stepped off the railway track
To let the train go past."

The teacher said it lacked drama, so the boy submitted the following:

"A boy was walking down the track,
The train was coming fast;
The train stepped off the railway track
To let the boy go past."

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

VILLAGE LIFE (from left to right): Bringing home fire-wood, cotton-bales, cowdung cakes and happy cheers—Photos 1 and 4 by G. Nanja Nath, 2 and 3 by M. Desai.

For Younger Readers

PUZZLES AND PASTIMES

ANOTHER WAY

READ the following and say which familiar nursery rhyme it parodies:

This venerable and parental female plied her course for a certain shelved enclosure, minded to bring forth a delicious morsel for the comfort and sustenance of a domesticated member of the canine species. Upon her arrival at the aforesaid place of storage, however, that enclosure was conspicuous for the complete absence of . . ."

THERE'S A "CATCH" IN THESE TRICKS

HERE are two simple little tricks you can try on your friends:

1. Hold a coin between your thumb and forefinger, so it can be seen. Then spin the coin on a table and before it stops spinning, turn your back. Ask someone to cover the coin with a sheet of opaque paper that you have provided.

Now tell your friends that without uncovering the coin or seeing it in any way, you can tell which side is up.

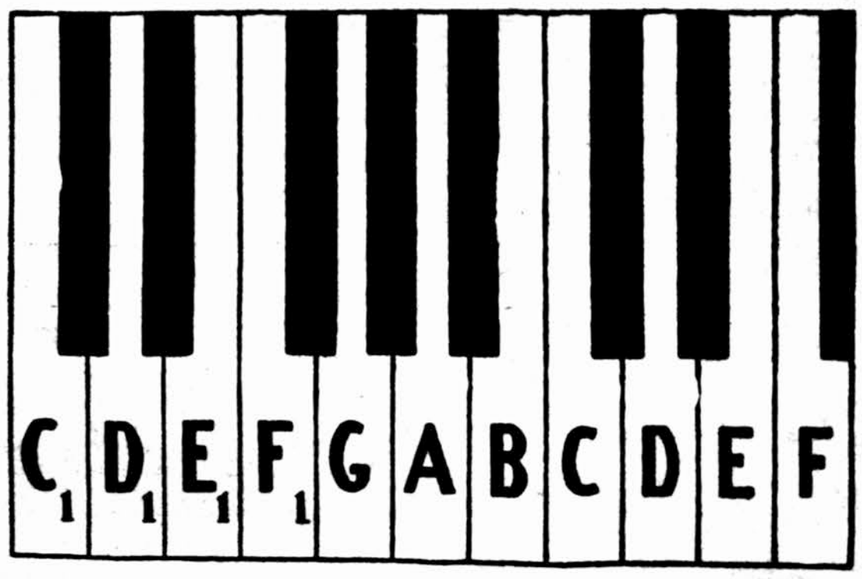
When you are challenged, merely rub the end of a lead pencil over the coin and the design will appear, showing which side is up.

* * *

2. Now set an ordinary drinking glass and a teacup close together and announce that you can push the glass through the handle of the teacup.

All you have to do to make good your boast is to merely run a pencil through the handle of the teacup and give the glass a shove.

Easy to Play Christmas Tune



EVERY day, around Christmas, we hear this favorite tune. Fold this newspaper so that you have the keyboard before you and play the notes that correspond on your piano or accordion. Practice until you play it well. What is the tune?

G—A—G—E1—G—A—G—E1—D—D—B—C—
C—G—A—A—C—B—A—G—A—G—E1—A—
A—C—B—A—G—A—G—E1—D—D—F—D—
B—C—E—C—G—E1—G—F1—D1—C1

FIND THE RACE WINNER

TWELVE horses started in a steeplechase race in ancient Rome. For identification, they carried numbers from 1 to 12.

At the first fence all the horses bearing numbers divisible by four balked and were disqualified.

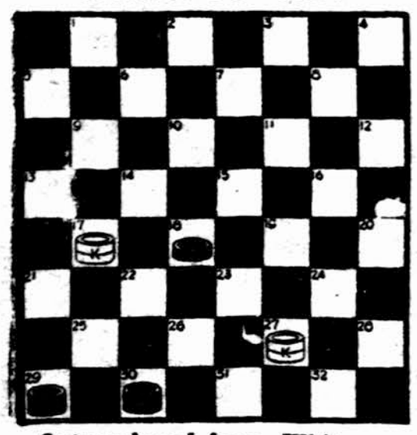
At the second fence all of the remaining steeplechasers with numbers divisible by three dropped out of the race.

At the third fence runners carrying numbers divisible by two simply refused to make the jump and quit.

Coming into the home stretch all except one of the remaining contestants carried numbers in which a certain figure appeared. These horses were so far behind the leader that they had no possible chance of winning the race.

Which horse won?

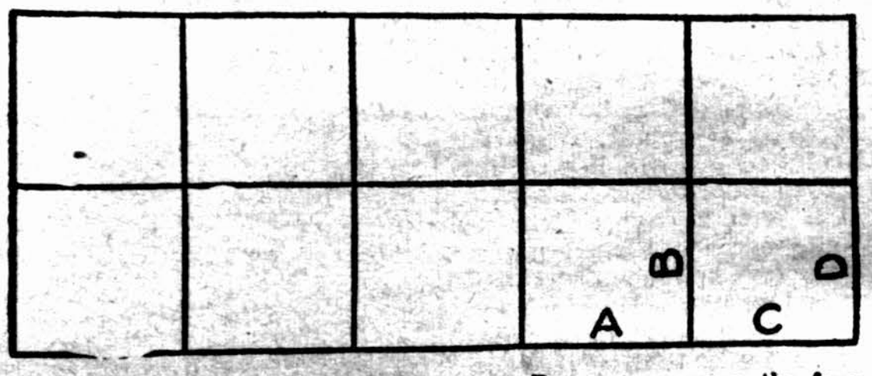
WHITE TO WIN



Outnumbered here, White can win if the proper moves are made. Black is moving down the board and it is White's turn to move. Can you do it?

(FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 39.)

Problem of the Ten Squares



HERE is a nest of ten small squares. Remove, or erase, the four border lines marked A, B, C, D and only eight of the ten squares remain. Now restore A, B, C, D and this time remove only three small border lines in such a way that seven of the squares remain. Then, with the three lines restored, see if you can remove just two of the small border lines so that only six of the original squares are left.

Hidden Items from the Kitchen

IF reading about food makes you hungry, and the cookie jar or fruit bowl is empty, don't try this puzzle.

In each of the sentences below, an item of food is concealed. See if you can find it.

1. Do you think this hat chic, Kenneth?

2. Must I wear these pajamas, Ma?

3. Yes, but terrible things happen when persons are careless.

4. I will be answering your letter soon.

5. This altitude is higher than any reached by other explorers.

6. My dear, it's a perfectly divine garment.

7. Meet me at the drug store at 8.

RACE OF THE DROPS

THE sketch below shows how to run a race with drops of water. First coat one side of a strip of paper with soot, which is done by holding a match near the paper until it becomes blackened. Place the paper, soot side up, over three tubes of cardboard, graduated in size, each weighed down at the bottom. Apply the water with a medicine dropper on the higher end. The drops run up and down over the sooted paper to the dish, where the race ends.

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Women, Who Masquerade As Men

(Continued From Page 2)

day. His secret was up and his apprentice was revealed to the world as Rebecca Anne, who, despite her clothing and her training, and her agility in seamanship, was fundamentally and physiologically female. Anne's career did not end, however, with discovery. The sad story of her past came out. Anne's mother was doing her bit for her country as a bluejacket, and was killed in action. Johnson had decided that the only way to shelter his growing girl from the wiles of the world was to take her aboard his boat, which he could only do reasonably by making her a boy.

When Rebecca Anne's sex was discovered it was too late to change her back. She liked being a man and a sailor; she joined the navy and fell bravely during the battle of Copenhagen, while serving in a gun-crew.

Regrettably enough, all women who took to the sea were not inspired by the highest motives. When, for instance, a pirate gang captured in the West Indies in 1820 was put up for trial, found guilty and condemned, two of the pirates appealed against their sentence on the grounds that they were women!

Wrong 'Un

And so to the story of Mary Read and Anne Bonny, the most famous of women who wore the trousers. Mary was the illegitimate daughter of a sailor's wife. When the mother's infant son died, Mary was treated as a boy. At the age of thirteen she became "footman" to a rich woman, but, longing for a life of action, she shipped as a cabin boy on a man-o'-war.

In Flanders she served in the infantry, was transferred to the cavalry, and distinguished herself there. In the garrison at Breda she showed a fatal weakness, fell in love with her bed-fellow, revealed her sex and ended by marrying him. She settled in business with her husband, but when he died she took another name, another uniform, and rejoined the army. Then the war ended.

Rather than live a life of idleness in the military barracks, Mary deserted and embarked for the West Indies. The vessel on which she travelled was captured by pirates, and she joined the gang. Mary became fast friends with another of the pirates—to the extent that one day he took her aside and whispered that he was really the illegitimate daughter of an Irish servant, and that "he" had fallen in love with Mary!

Anne Bonny had, at eighteen, eloped with a sailor who married her. She had in turn eloped from the sailor to become the mistress of John Rackham, a pirate; and at Rackham's suggestion had dressed as a sailor and become a member of the crew. But Mary Read had been such a man as to win Anne Bonny's loyalty from the love of the pirate

(Continued On Page 39)

PUZZLES and PASTIMES

Weekly Nut-Crackers

1. One of our common edible nuts isn't a nut at all. Which is it?

2. There is a common domestic animal which can't reproduce itself. Which is it?

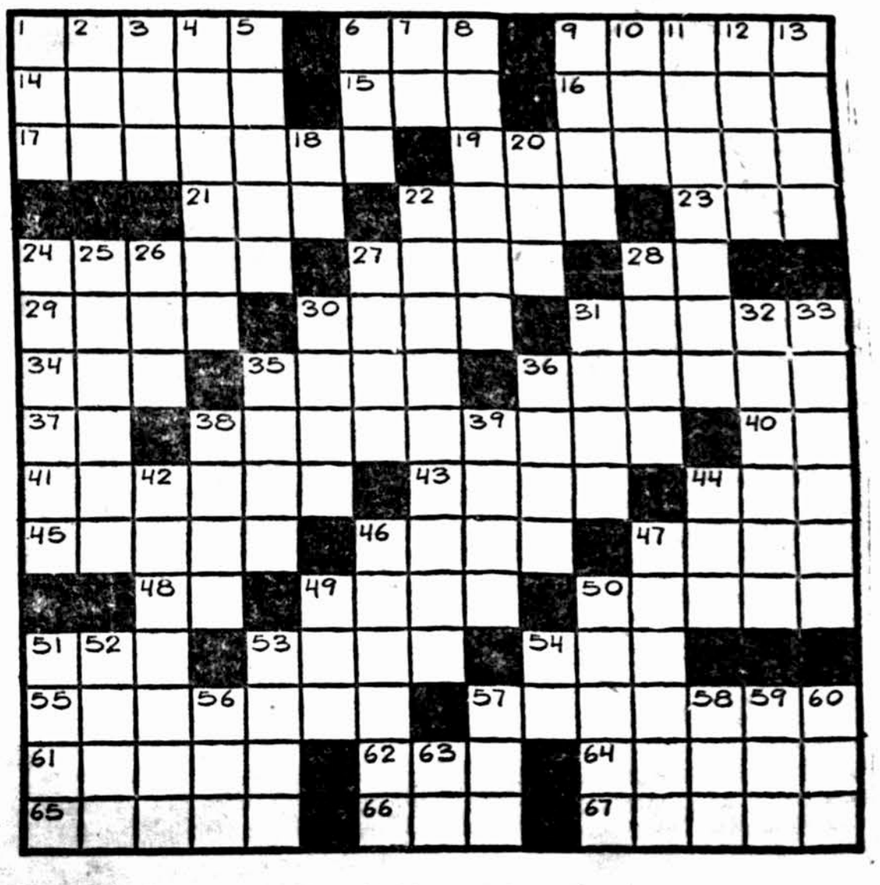
WORD LADDER

B	E	T
P	A	Y

If you bet and lose, you must pay. Here is an easy way to *pay* your *bet* in three steps, changing one letter at a time and leaving a good word with each change.

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

With Questions to Answer



HORIZONTAL

1—Pacing horse
6—Thrust suddenly
9—Pertaining to part of the ear
14—Dwell
15—Epoch
16—Theatre of action
17—Where is the University of Wisconsin located?
19—Worships
21—Males or females of a group
22—Century-plant
23—Reverential fear
24—What navigator discovered the American continent at Labrador in 1497?
27—Series of heroic events
28—Lieutenant (abbr.)
29—Islands off the Irish coast
30—Pile up in layers
31—Bailiff
34—Masculine name
35—Gain
36—What is the Sunflower state?
37—Sunday (abbr.)
38—In what South American country are the "pampas" found?
40—Note in the Guido scale
41—Who was the husband of Isis?
43—Island in the Hebrides
44—Miscellany
45—Supply with resolution
46—Cozy
47—What English statesman opposed Lord North's American policy?
48—Electrical engineer (abbr.)
49—Celtic Scottish Highlander
50—Give the grammatical structure of
51—Hindu cymbals
53—College cheers
54—Decimal unit
55—What Southern university is nicknamed the Crimson Tide?
57—What English scientist discovered magneto-electricity?
61—Body of persons composing a jury
62—Fish eggs
64—Likeness
65—Move sidewise
66—Conjunction
67—Narrow paths

VERTICAL

1—The knave of clubs
2—Sleeveless Arabian garment
3—Spanish national hero
4—Who invented the phonograph?
5—Receive or harbor an outlaw
6—Writing instrument
7—Conjunction
8—Drawing-room
9—Wash
10—Native metal
11—Scolds
12—Again
13—Destroy
18—Beast of burden
20—Greek Goddess of Dawn
22—What is the principal mountain range of central Italy?
24—What American trapper gave his name to the capital of Nevada?
25—Awaken
26—Body of water
27—What is the modern name for Ireland?
28—River in Siberia
30—Labels
31—The genus frog
32—Boasts
33—One's entire property
35—One of the Great Lakes
36—Monarch
38—River in the French Alps
39—Cathedral town in Northeast France
42—To what country does the term "Emerald Isle" apply?
44—Atmosphere
46—Great desert of Africa
47—What canal is considered the key defense in the Western Hemisphere?
49—School of whales
50—Danger
51—Touches gently
52—Mountain range in Turkestan
53—Sound accompanying normal breathing
54—Symbol for tantalum
56—Supreme Babylonian god
57—Nourished
58—Man's nickname
59—Grow old
60—Affirmative
63—Upon

(FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 39.)

TO-DAY'S STRANGE STORY OF REAL PEOPLE

By VINCENT TOWNE

Was Perkin Warbeck A Rightful King Of England?

NEARLY every one is familiar with the pictures of the two Princes in the Tower of London—those two sons of Edward IV who were alleged to have been murdered by order of their uncle, the Duke of Gloucester, who constituted himself King Richard III.

Indeed, for cold-blooded cruelty Richard III ranks in history with Nero, Torquemada and Ivan the Terrible. But destiny avenged herself upon him when Henry Earl of Richmond, upturned his throne and constituted himself King Henry VII. It was shortly after this, at the time of Columbus' discovery of America, that there appeared in Cork, Ireland, a mysterious personage who so strongly resembled the late King Edward IV, father of the princes in the tower, that he was immediately hailed as that monarch's brother, the Duke of Clarence, supposed to have been murdered some years before.

But this man of mystery took oath before the Mayor of Cork that he was not the Duke, whereupon the populace, still insisting that he was of royal blood, hailed him as a natural son of Richard III. But this allegation being promptly denied by the newcomer, it was averred that he was the son of Duke of York, the younger of the two princes in the tower aforementioned. It then being estimated by men who knew their dates that the little Duke of York could not have left a son of that age, it was decided that the stranger was the Duke of York himself, which theory after some hesitation he corroborated.

According to his story, obtained from him with some difficulty, his elder brother, the young Prince of Wales, confined in the tower with him, had been assassinated just as history alleged, but on account of his youth his own life had been spared and he had been smuggled abroad, later escaping back to the British Isles, where he had lived in fear that his identity would be learned and that he would be slain by his enemies. Thus he acknowledged himself to be Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York and, by right of succession, King Richard IV of England.

Many Followers

The people of Ireland flocked to his standard. Many great nobles, coming from England, subjected him to rigid cross-questionings and went back to London convinced of the truth of his allegations.

News of the identification reached the ears of Charles VIII of France, who being a bitter enemy of Henry VII of England, invited the young pretender to Paris, where he was received with royal honours. Shortly afterward Henry VII besieged Bologne and got the French King in such a tight place that he had to agree to a treaty banishing the alleged Richard IV. So that young man next went to Scotland, where King James IV fell on his neck and had him duly married to the relative, Catherine Gordon, daughter of the Earl of Huntly, who was to survive him and later marry three other husbands But Henry of England forced the pretender out of Scotland and he turned against that monarch invading England at the head of an army of Scotland soldiers. Repulsed, he next entered Cornwall and, leading 7,000 Cornishmen, marched upon London, suffering another defeat.

He escaped to a monastery, but being promised a pardon if he would surrender, delivered himself into the hands of Henry VII, who ('tis said by torture) exacted from him an alleged confession that he was not the Duke of York but one Perkin Warbeck, son of the Controller of Tournay, in Picardy, and that after an adventurous career in Antwerp, Portugal and other countries he had entered the service of one Peter Vacz de Congna a one-eyed knight who had shown him the world.

This alleged confession was, of course, circulated widely by the King's partisans, but there were some authorities familiar with the Duke of York and the royal family who stoutly maintained that the pretender was either the younger prince of the Tower or some other member of the House of York.

Princely Manner

Indeed, the Duke of York's aunt, the Dowager Duchess of Burgundy Edward IV's sister hearing the story of this man of mystery with distrust, sent for him, and after subjecting him to a rigid cross-questioning, threw herself into his arms and accepted him as her "beloved nephew Richard."

He was identified also by Sir Robert Clifford, who had been well acquainted with the Duke of York, and among hundreds of others who have accepted his story were the famous historian, Thomas Corte, and Horace Walpole, the great statesman and scholar who became Earl of Oxford. All who saw the pretender agreed that he bore wonderful likeness to his alleged father, Edward IV, and that his manner measured up to princely standards.

According to Lord Bacon, he readily recognized the different members of the royal family when he first arrived in England. Some later authorities, including Stoker, believe that he was the natural son of Edward IV. Indeed it has been discovered that the Warbeck who was claimed in the alleged "confession" of the pretender as his father was a converted Jew, a godson of Henry IV who had been reared in England.

After his supposed confession had been published, the alleged Richard IV was denied the liberty guaranteed him. He was ignominiously locked up in prison and subjected to various humiliations, including commitment to the stocks, whereupon he was forced to read his confession aloud to the jeering multitude. And finally, eight years after his advent in Cork, he was taken out of jail and hanged.

Whether he was a rank impostor, a royal victim of the bar sinister of the rightful Richard IV will never be known. He is doomed to languish among the shadows of the centuries past.

(COPYRIGHT.)

The Ivory Miniature

(Continued From Page 10)

changed at once. From the courteous, sympathising gentleman, he became the stiff, dignified ex-Police Officer. His lips were set firmly together, and there was a decided contraction of his black-grey eyebrows. He came forward and laid a hand on Vinod's arm.

"Vinod!" he said. "How did you get this miniature?"

To his great surprise, Vinod made a dash for the door and disappeared!

Mr. Pathak had, indeed, spent sleepless night, brooding over the mysterious behaviour of Vinod. He was worried—more worried than he had ever been in his life. Through the long hours of the night into those of early morning he paced his room—thinking, thinking! How could Vinod have come to possess the miniature? He was tempted to disbelieve the whole incident, but his subconscious mind stubbornly contested this incredulity. Impossible as it seemed, the boy must have had some connection with the sudden disappearance of Satish, or otherwise how could he have come to possess the miniature? A dreadful thought began to seethe in his mind. Was he, Vinod, the real primary cause of his eldest son's disappearance? The very thought filled him with an instinctive yet vague alarm. He came to a sudden quick decision. There might, of course, be nothing in the accusation, but again there might be something; and he would leave no stone unturned to get at the truth!

* * * *

The open accusation of the old man against his own son created a sensation. Everybody had tried to persuade him from taking the disastrous step but all in vain. One might as well have talked to the sphinx as to this coldly obstinate, dogmatic old ex-Police officer. Surely it was more his misfortune than his fault that his earlier training and instincts should have made him a Police official first and a father afterwards.

Once the suspicion had fallen on Vinod, the police had concentrated all their attention on this one individual and had built up a very strong case against him. The trial of Vinod opened early in the following month. The court room was packed. The lawyers, the police, the witnesses and the reporters were all there. The town folk were agog with curiosity to learn the true account of the unfortunate incident. Muffled by the walls and the buzz of talk, the big clock dropped elven slow notes into the suspense. A door opened. Everyone rose and the Judge walked slowly in. The Public Prosecutor opened the case for the Crown. In a brief statement he gave the court a complete history of the case. After this the court proceeded to hear the evidence. The police had cited only a few witnesses and so the examination of them did not last long. In the afternoon, the defence counsel rose to make his plea for the defence. It was then an officer of the Court rushed up from a little whirlpool of commotion by the door and excitedly presented a note to the Judge. He read it, coloured, glanced down the doorway, and then asked the officer to show the gentleman in. There was great excitement. Every neck was craned, and every eye was focused on a very handsome man who walked into the court with his whole head covered in bandages. He was about thirty. His features were clean cut and balanced to a point of perfection. He filled his clothes faultlessly, and they were faultless clothes, much too faultless.

"Satish!" exclaimed several voices in a chorus, and the next instant the old Mr. Pathak, ignoring all conventions, rushed into the well of the court and took his boy into his arms.

"My boy.....my boy.....my boy," he sobbed.

It took nearly half an hour to restore order in the Court, and then Satish, with the permission of the Judge, made the following statement:

"On 13th March while I had been to Najafgarh, I had met with an accident. I do not know what exactly happened immediately the accident had occurred, but I found myself the next morning in a Mental Hospital. The accident had deprived me of my memory, and the Hospital authorities could not trace out my parents in the absence of any direct help from me, as all the papers I had on me at the time of the accident had been stolen by somebody. The days passed on, but I never regained my memory. The Superintendent of the Hospital had been extremely nice to me and did all in his power to make me comfortable. He lent me his daily papers. It was the news of Vinod's arrest that really brought me back my memory. I repeated my brother's name half a dozen times, and this gradually helped me to remember the other names. The Superintendent was astonished when I told him everything, and he gladly agreed to send me back to my parents. So I am here to defend my brother myself. He is quite innocent, and had nothing to do with my accident."

"Could you ever forgive me?" asked Sulochana as she sat next to Satish.

"What for?"

"I had made a mess of the whole thing, and had dragged poor Vinod to the Court. After all he was quite innocent!"

"Innocent!" he retorted. "I had to say that!"

"What do you mean?" She was greatly astonished.

"He wanted to do away with me and played a nasty trick, but God had decreed it otherwise, and I am now back safe and sound."

Tears blinded Sulochana's eyes. Her arms went round his neck and her cheek was crushed against his. And all the mother in her and the lover in her and the adorable, unquenchable woman in her went over to him in that embrace!

A class was asked by the teacher, "Where is the country they call England?"

One bright lad put up his hand and said: "Please, sir, ma feyther says there isna sic' a country. England is jist the name o' the southern pairt o' Scotland!"

"I hear your Gracis' made a faux pas at the Cookery Class the other day, Mrs. Gibb."

"Really! First I've heard of it. I'm not surprised anyway. She's awfully good at French cooking."

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An Albanian Is An Albanian First!

Among the most backward countries of Europe, Albania has no railways, no good harbours, few roads and only mountains for protection against aggressors. With the help of the British and Greeks, however, the country may be able to throw off the Italian yoke.

The Albanians, who are as European in blood as the English, form one of the oldest races in Europe. They live too remote from ancient centres to have been often mentioned by early historians, but Queen Teuta of Scutari, in North Albania, is as celebrated in her own country as our own Boadicea is in England for her heroic resistance to the Romans.

In physical type the Albanians are unmistakable. The forehead is high and broad, the eyes big and generally black, and the figure tall and slight. Above all, the nose has a drooping tip and the back of the head is straight and flat as a board. As sweetness is the hall-mark of the Greek type, distincton is of the Albania, writes a correspondent in "Manchester Guardian."

Three Religions

With a total population of only 1,000,000 three religions are practised, for the dividing line between Orthodox and Catholics once passed through Central Albania and the Turkish conquest imposed Islam. The 80,000 Catholics form a fairly compact block among the northern tribes, with Scutari for their rallying-point. The Orthodox, who live in the south and centre, number 120,000. The Mohammedans, numbering 800,000, are scattered all over the country.

The country is among the most backward in Europe. This is the fault of circumstances, not of persons. Till the Balkan wars of 1912-13 Albania formed part of the Turkish Empire, and, as seen from Constantinople, it led nowhere. The Adriatic Sea on its western shores had neither commercial nor military pull for the Turks, who are by instinct cavalry-men rather than merchants or sailors. It was also too early for a sense of social or educational obligation to stir in Balkan overlords, Turkey therefore spent no money on this cutpost of her Empire. Things changed after the Albanians proclaimed their independence on November 28, 1912. They have done wonders, transforming their country out of all knowledge. But the agriculturists and shepherds who form the bulk of population cannot provide the money needed to develop local industries and natural resources and to promote services on a modern scale.

No Railway

With a total area of only 10,629 square miles, Albania, is shaped like a rectangle in which the long axis runs north and south. An alluvial plain never more than twenty miles wide skirts the coast from the extreme north to Valona, and inland lies one of the most complicated mountain systems in Europe. Three parallel ranges of great height the most westerly springing sheer from sea-level to 3,000 feet and the most easterly dividing Albania from Yugoslavia run from north to south criss-crossed by innumerable smaller ranges. In the south the bare sides of these mountains, their rounded summits, beautiful colouring, and flitting shadows remind one of Greece. North of Berat and the majestically isolated peak of Tomor, which is twice as high as Snowdon, the landscape changes, becoming as individual as it is beautiful. The coastal plain and the lower slopes of the mountains are like a vast shrubbery, covered with evergreen shrubs and trees which preserve their beauty even in winter. Above the pine, oak, and beech forests on the higher slopes, in which wild pig, wolves, and bears still linger, the mountain tops stand out jagged as the edges of torn paper.

Communications are necessarily difficult. No railway exists, but some good motor roads have been built by each successive conqueror. The only road which traverses the country throughout its length enters North Albania between Lake Scutari and Mount Vermosh and on its southward journey touches at Soutari, Tirana, Durazzo, Valona, and Argyrokastro. Cross-country roads tend to follow the valleys of the great rivers Drin, Mat, Skumbi, and Viosa that flow from the inland highlands to the Adriatic. The first three of these roads have Kukes, Peshkopi, and Pogradetz respectively for their eastern terminus near the Yugoslav frontier. The fourth of Turkish construction, starts at Santi Quaranta and leads via Argyrokastro to Premeti and Koritza.

Formidable Mountains

A quartet of motor roads leads south from Albania to Greece. The first passes down the Adriatic coast to the recent battlefield on the Kalamas, in Epirus. The second is the usual highway from Argyrokastro to the Greek frontier and Yanina, the capital of Epirus. The third leads from Premeti to the Greek frontier below Liaskoviki, and thence by a loop roads to Yanina. The fourth leads from Koritza through the very difficult pass of Pisoderi to Florina, in Macedonia; a back-door branch of this road goes to Kastoria. The formidable maze of mountains which routed Italy's crack Alpinist division lies, almost trackless, between the Liaskoviki and Pisoderi roads. North-east of Koritza a bad road leads to Greece between the two Presba lakes; here again a stubborn battle has raged.

Albania has only four harbours, all unsatisfactory. Santi Quaranta, the most southerly, is only the other side of the open roadstead of Corfu. Valona is big but so shallow that no ships can tie up at the jetties. Durazzo, without the poor protection of its modern, Italian-built break-waters, is unapproachable when certain winds blow. S. Giovanni di Medua is as shallow as Valona and completely undeveloped. Cliffs as forbidding as those of Donegal stretch from Santi Quaranta to Valona; north of Valona there is nothing but mud-flats.

TIP TO MARATHI WRITERS

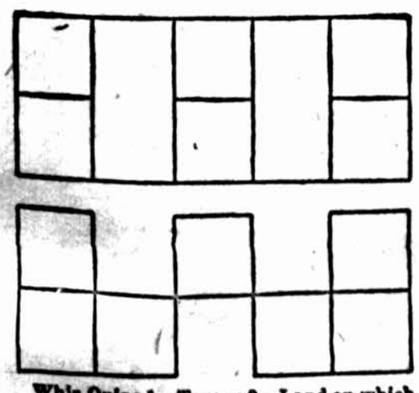
(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, April 21.

"Let us gather knowledge and more knowledge and produce literature of substance and not mere frothy novels, stories and poems which are published in Marathi by the hundreds, now-a-days" this was the burden of the address, Prof D. V. Potdar the well-known litterateur and historical research worker of Poona, delivered last night at the Saraswati Mandir, while presiding over the 48th anniversary celebration of the Thana Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya.

A large gathering of the "elite" of the town was present. The annual report read by the Secretary of the institution indicated an alround progress. The President also unveiled the portrait of the late Mr. B. G. alias Kaluanna Abhyankar, one of the ex-secretaries and a worker who was responsible for much of the institution's progress.

Puzzle Solutions



Whiz Quiz: 1—Texas; 2—Land on which railroad is built; 3—True; 4—2,994; 5—4 feet 8½ inches; 6—Several of 50 miles and over, longest 78.86 miles; 7—Pike's Peak; 8—From 26 to 60; 9—765; 10—Chicago; 11—Iron arm which grabs pouches while train is in motion; 12—Yes, by means of trough between rails of track; 13—Yes, in the South; 14—Average length, 72 feet; 15—True; 16—Nellie Bly, Ann Rutledge, The Pocahontas; 17—Two long, one short, one long; 18—Two shorts; 19—United States; 20—Real; 21—Over 100 miles an hour; 22—130 tons; 23—Average length, 43 feet; 24—For freight train, conductor, engineer, fireman, one or two brakemen or flagmen; 25—400.

Find the Race Winner: No. V won. Since Roman numerals were used in ancient Rome, those losing in the home stretch had the numeral I in their numbers.

Word Ladder: Bet, pet, pat, pay; or, bet, bat, bay, pay.

Christmas Tune: "Silent Night."

White to Win: W 17 to 22; B 18 to 25; W 27 to 23.

Weekly Nut-Crackers: 1. The peanut, which is an herb; 2. The mule, a hybrid of horse and ass.

Items from Kitchen: 1—chicken; 2—jam; 3—butter; 4—beans; 5—salt; 6—vinegar; 7—meat.

Another Way: Old Mother Hubbard.

WOMEN, WHO MASQUERADE AS MEN

(Continued From Page 36)

chief—and confession of her true sex had followed.

Mary Read gave a hollow laugh, and told Anne she had picked a wrong 'un—and why. The logical next step was to confide her secret to Rackham—for the pirate was already jealous of the young fellow who was so pally with Mistress Bonny.

A Great Farewell

Mary next fell in love with a handsome young man who had been captured by the pirates and forced to sign on with them. She loved him passionately, and on one occasion risked her life for his sake. The young pirate, who had been drinking, had quarrelled with another buccaneer. In accordance with the rules of the game they were to fight next day at dawn with boarding cutlass and pistol. But Mary Read, in terror for the life of her adored lover, determined to take his place. She insulted his adversary, struck him in the face, and covered him with such opprobrium that there was nothing to do but settle the matter out of hand.

Mary and the pirate went ashore; and there on the beach, by the light of the moon, they fought without quarter. Mary wounded her opponent with a pistol shot, and he fell. She dispatched him by cutting his throat. She herself was slightly wounded. This was her seventeenth victorious duel.

Such were the two pirates who were condemned to die by the hangman's rope in Jamaica. But neither of them was hanged. Mary Read was said to be suffering from fever, and to have died. She was carried out of prison as a corpse but a very lively one. She turned out to be a feminine Count of Monte Cristo who quickly rejoined the man she loved. Anne Bonny being with child, was not to be hanged until after the birth, "for the child was innocent." She disappeared from prison, and was never heard of again.

While Anne was in gaol the pirate chief Rackham asked to see her again. All that Anne said to console him was that, although she was sorry about his fate, if only he had fought like a man he would not have come to being hanged like a dog. Which should rank among the truly great farewells.

"WHENEVER I look at you,' said the young man to his "fiancee" I think of those marvellous glamour girls you see on the pictu[illegible]"

'Do yo[illegible]?' said his 'fiancee,' highly gratified.

'Yes, but what's the good? A fellow like me has to be satisfied with what he can get!"

"Go easy with the soup, 'Arold. Remember you belong to the silent service."

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"DO you believe in ghosts?"

"No sir! I woke up one night and saw one in my room. I asked him what he wanted and he said nothing." Next morning I found he had stolen my trousers. Since then I don't believe in ghosts at all. They aren't reliable."

* * * *

WALKER: Just think of it every time the hands of the clock travel thirty minutes someone is killed in an automobile accident. Something should be done.

Driver: Why not stop the clock?

* * * *

A MAN, recently married, had in his bachelor days a reputation for drinking too much. One day he said he had to be at a meeting to elect a new director.

His wife made him promise that he would not touch a drop of anything all the evening.

The voting at the meeting resulted in the election of a man named Hoops. All the evening the husband had steered clear of drinks, and at eleven o'clock—completely sober and filled with pride—he decided to 'phone his wife.

"Hullo, dear," he said. "It's Jim."

"Oh," replied his wife. "How did everything go? Whom did you elect?"

"Hoops, my dear."

"Oh, Jim," said the wife, "how could you? After all you promised!"

* * * *

THE travelling piano salesman came home unexpectedly and found his wife in the arms of a stranger.

"What's all this?" he roared to his wife. "Who is this man?"

"Oh, hello, dear," the wife smiled. "I want you to meet Mr. Carruthers. He came here with the intention of buying a piano from your firm."

"You don't say so!" howled the irate husband. "Then why should he be kissing you?"

The wife shrugged. "I don't know," she murmured. "I suppose he changed his mind!"

HE: "Why did you send that poor fellow back for your cold cream. He'll never find it."

She: "I only wanted to get the chap off my hands."

* * * *

THERE was a dachshund, one so long,
He hadn't any notion
How long it took to no notify.
His tail of his emotion;
And so it happened, while his eyes
Were filling with woe and sadness
His little tail went wagging on
Because of previous gladness.

* * * *

YOUNG Coed: "Oh, Dad, I've just discovered that the girl who sits next to me in biology class has a hat exactly like mine.

Father: "So I suppose you want me to buy a new one?"

Young Coed: "Well, darling, that would be cheaper than changing school."

"JIMMY, I wish you'd learn better table manners, you're a regular little pig at the table."

Deep silence on Jimmy's part. So father, in order to impress him more, added, "I say, Jim, do you know what a pig is?"

"Yes, Dad," replied Jimmy meekly, "it's hog's little boy."

* * * *

PRIVATE Smith was in trouble again.

"What's the charge this time?" asked the Commanding Officer.

"Insubordination, sir" said the Sergeant-major. "On parade this morning Private Smith shouted to his platoon sergeant, Kiss me, sergeant!"

The officer turned to the culprit.

"And what have you to say?"

"I reckon I was justified, sir," Smith answered. "We privates think we've a right to "smell" our rum."

THE buxom wife had returned from her shopping expedition in a towering temper, and was pouring out her troubles to her patient husband.

"That young assistant was intolerably rude to me," she declared.

"Was she, dear?"

"Yes, I asked for a coat which would make me look slim and she said she had served her apprenticeship as a saleswoman, not as an illusionist!"

* * * *

A RECRUIT was sending ten shillings home to his mother. Entering the post office, he asked for a ten-shilling postal order. The postmistress regretted she had no postal orders, but plenty of penny stamps. So the soldier bought ten shillings' worth of stamps.

In due course, the old lady received her son's letter, and, on drawing out the sheet of stamps, exclaimed: "Eh, what a splendid photograph of our Bert's regiment!"

Our Humorist At Large

Customer: "This steak isn't fit for a dog to eat, waiter!"

Waiter: "I'm sorry sir. If you wait a little I'll get you one that is."

Lady (engaging cook) "I hope you wake easily in the morning?"

Prospective Cook: "Lor, yes, Mum. All you have to do is to give me a couple of shakes.

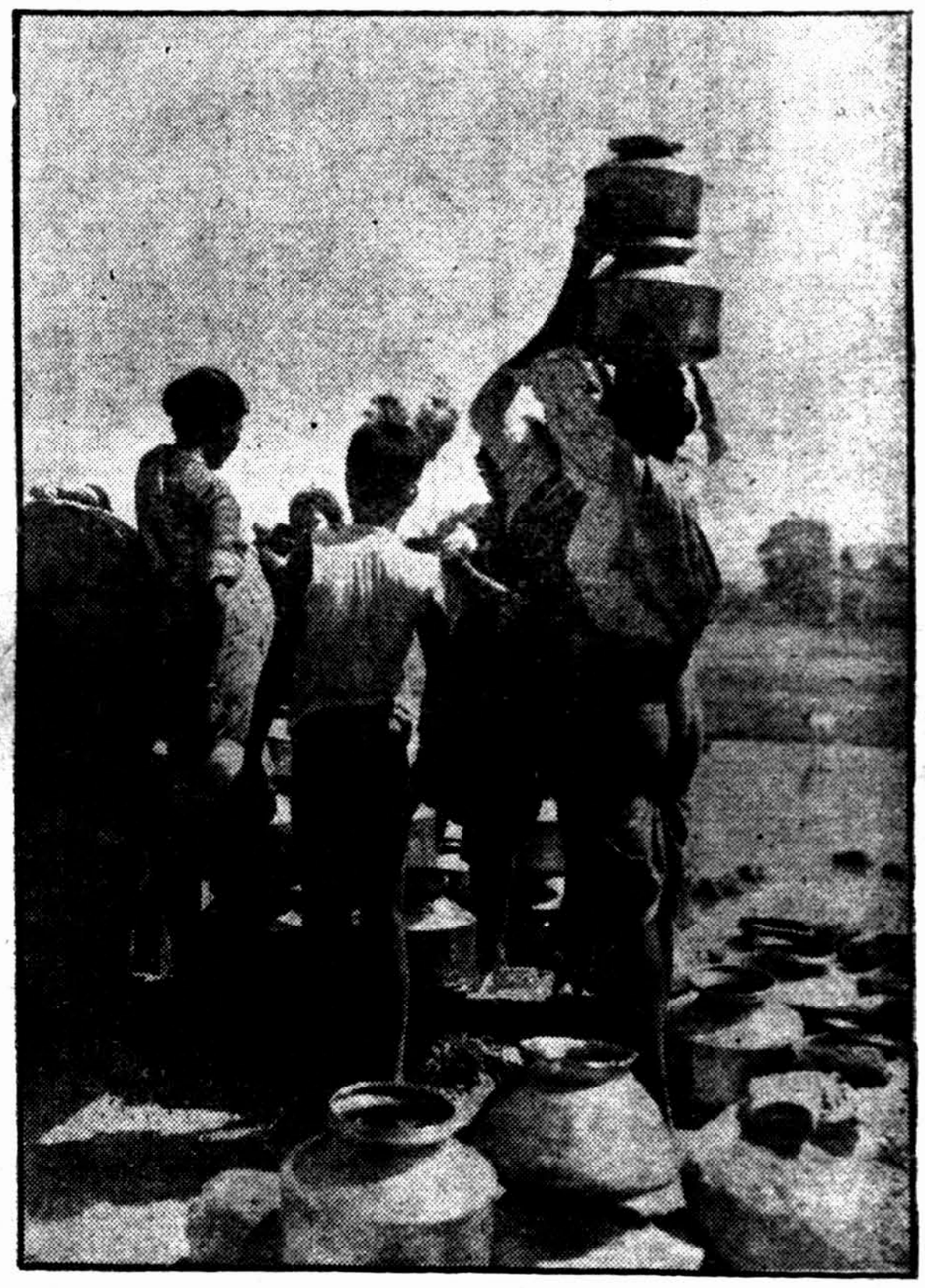
Irate Foreman: "How is it that young George always takes two to your one?"

Workman: "Cause he's too darned lazy to come back for the other plank."

Chiman Sheth (as "Mayur") and Pravin Kumar, two well-known local artists, who figured in the dance programme of the Kala Kendra party at the Village Industries' Exhibition held last week at Lad Wadi,

GONE WITH THE WIND!

—Manu Patel.



AT THE VILLAGE WELL

—M. Desai.

A TIP FOR THE MONSOON.

—M. Desai.

"SANGAMITRA CARRYING BODHI PLANT TO CEYLON".

A painting by Devi Prasad Narain Rao, exhibited at the Madras School of Art Exhibition.

—Photo: A. Chandrapal.

"HIGH AND LOW"

A painting by Damodar Prasad exhibited at the Madras School of Art Exhibition.

Photo:—A. Chandrapal.

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